A

PRACTICAL GRA[MMAR]

OF THE

GERMAN LANGUAGE

BY

DR. RENDER,

AUTHOR OF A COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

Second Edition.

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1803.

TO

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE DUKE OF YORK,

THIS GRAMMAR

OF THE

GERMAN LANGUAGE

IS, WITH PERMISSION,

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

BY HIS MOST OBLIGED,

AND OBEDIENT HUMBLE SERVANT,

WILLIAM RENDER.

PREFACE

It is a matter of surprise that in the present age, when so many ingenious and laudable attempts have been made to facilitate an acquaintance with the French, Italian, and other living languages, that little attention has been paid to the cultivation of the German: hitherto there has been no complete *practical* German Grammar published in this kingdom; and even of the few performances that have at all treated upon this subject, the greater part, if not the whole, are now out of print.

This is the more to be wondered at, when it is considered that the German is an *original* language, having no relation to the Celtic; that it is one of the most ancient, the most copious, and the most energetic languages in the world; and that it has a particular claim to the attention of the literati in England, from its affinity to their own tongue *.

It is, I believe, generally allowed, that no country has produced a greater variety of authors than Germany: and it is well known that

* Of this some striking examples may be seen in the 16th, 17th, and 18th pages.

many of them have obtained a distinguished reputation in the various branches of literature.

Copernicus, *Kepler*, *Euler*, *Leibnitz*, and *Wolf*, are reckoned among the greatest philosophers the world has produced; and translations of their works are sought after with great avidity in every country where mathematical and philosophical pursuits are attended to. In chemistry and medicine, the merit of the Germans has been long conspicuous; the performances of *Haller*, *Hoffmann*, *Heister*, *Erxleben*, *Zimmermann*, *von Crell*, &c. being in great repute. The names of *Puffendorf*, *Pütter*, and *Grollmann*, stand high among the first writers on the laws of nations and natural philosophy; and they have also considerable merit as historians. In divinity and criticism, the Germans can boast of a *Michaelis*, a *Mosheim*, a *Spalding*, a *Zollikofer*, and an *Ernesti*, whose writings would do credit to any country. Among persons of taste, the performances of *Gellert* and *Lavater**, will always be admired, from their tendency to awaken the finest feelings of the heart, and to inspire the mind with sentiments of the purest morality. *Rabner* has acquired an eminent reputation as a satyrist. The beauties displayed by *Klopstock*, the father of German

* A new Edition of his Essays on Physiognomy, to which will be added his 500 Physiognomical Rules, is now publishing in 26 parts, at 4s. each, embellished with 420 elegant engravings, by Heath.

poets, in his Messias; by *Gessner* in his Idylls, and that beautiful work the death of Abel, are too well known to require any comment in this place. The poems of *Bürger* have obtained such celebrity, as to require no panegyric from my pen: besides these, *Göthe*, *Kleist*, *Pfeffel*, *Blumauer*, *Schubart*, count *Stolberg*, and others, are highly deserving of notice as poets. *Schiller*, *Lessing*, *Ifland*, *Kotzebue*, *Brandes*, &c. have gained great celebrity by their dramatic pieces, and various periodical works in the different branches of literature, perfectly calculated to promote the amusement and instruction of mankind *.

Hence, I think, it will be obvious to every reader, that an acquaintance with the German language must be of great utility, in order to peruse the works of German writers in the original; to have as it were, a free and uncontrouled access to the treasures of knowledge, which the industry of the Germans has successfully and progressively accumulated; and thus to transplant the produce of those gardens of science which have been long hidden from public view, and make them give additional beauty to the British soil, must necessarily be attended with advantages which will amply compensate for all the labour which may be attached to such an employment.

* See a Catalogue of the best German writers, at the end of the work.

From these considerations only, it will be readily allowed that this language deserves the highest attention; and of course, an attempt to explain its principles and nature in such a manner as to assist the student in his endeavours to acquire a knowledge of it, will, if well executed, be worthy of the public favour.

That this language has not been more generally studied in Great Britain, is, perhaps, chiefly to be ascribed to some groundless prejudices which have been almost universally admitted: for instance, it has been asserted, and generally believed, that the principal characteristic of the German language is a *guttural harshness*; but I am convinced that on a candid examination, it will be found that this opinion is rather to be attributed to the improper pronunciation and confined knowledge of some illiterate individuals, than to any defect in the language itself. This arises also, in some measure, from not having properly considered and regulated its affinity with the English.

Having been engaged in teaching this my native language, for more than eight years, in several families of distinction in London; and lately in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, where the method I have made use of has met with considerable approbation; I have been induced to apply myself with much dili-

gence to the labour of composing a *Practical Grammar of the German Language*, founded on the principles which I have adopted in teaching. To this attempt I was stimulated by the reflection, that there is no German Grammar extant which the English student could have recourse to with advantage, since all the performances of this kind, hitherto published in this country, are merely theoretical; a circumstance which tends rather to check than to assist the learner in his progress.

In this work it has been my chief care to clear the path of the student from every obstruction; for this purpose I have wholly omitted all the definitions, &c. with which our Grammars generally teem; considering them only as the appendages to *general grammar*, and as an impediment rather than an aid to the learner; and instead of reckoning *four*, *five*, or *eight declensions*, with some Grammarians, I have comprized them all under *one* head. With regard to the arrangement, I have nearly followed the plan of the best English Grammarians. (See the table of contents).

By means of an arrangement of this kind, with practical exercises to assist the student as he proceeds, a knowledge of the language may be acquired with far less difficulty than is perhaps generally imagined: *nay, I flatter myself,*

the rules which *I have* laid down are so plain and simple, that by them an Englishman may, *without the assistance of a teacher*, almost obtain such an acquaintance with the language, as to peruse with satisfaction the works of any German author.

The practical exercises are of such a nature, that they preclude the necessity of the learner's having any other book to assist him in the study of the language; they will lead him on from the first principles by regular progression, and when he is thoroughly acquainted with them, he will be able to take up any German book for his further progress. Let it be observed, however, that these exercises are not intended to display the beauties of the language; they were written merely for the purpose of explaining the peculiarities of it.

Though the critical reader may perhaps discover some trifling inaccuracies in this performance; yet I am fully satisfied that it will prove highly serviceable to all those who are desirous of having access to the literary treasures of my native country: at all events, I have no doubt but it will be received with that candid indulgence by the Public, which the industrious exertions of foreigners have always experienced from the liberality of the British nation.

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE

TO

THE SECOND EDITION.

THE rapid sale of 1500 copies of the First Edition of my Practical German Grammar, in so very short a time, is at once a flattering proof of the estimation in which the work is held by the public, and a sufficient apology for presenting a Second Edition.

In this I have introduced some very important additions and improvements, which long experience as Professor and Teacher of my native language has enabled me progressively to insert, and to retrench those superfluities, and expunge those errors, which unavoidably obtained in my First Edition.

In lieu of my former extracts, with a literal translation, which might appear too abstract and difficult to young begin-

ners, I have adopted a new method, which my pupils not only found very easy to comprehend, but highly advantageous to their improvement. The method alluded to is similar to a syntax comprising a few of the most necessary rules of the art of government through all the parts of speech; and elucidating other peculiarities, obscurities, idioms, &c. with characteristic examples. But in particular I have added to each part of speech, easy Exercises, to be translated from the English into German, with additional words, phrases, &c. so that the scholar may easily perceive the analogy or redundancies of both languages, which will greatly facilitate his further progress. For more ample illustrations, see my "Exercises to facilitate the Acquisition of the German Language," together with a catalogue of all the German authors, in every branch of literature, from whence he may select according to his capacity or fancy.

Before, however, concluding this preface, I feel it necessary in vindication

of my character to notice some of the criticisms, which have been made on the first edition of this work, and to make some observations relative to its mode of reception in foreign countries.

British Critic, March 1800, p. 332.

" This is one of the most clear, distinct, and sensible Grammars we have ever seen; the author is evidently versed in teaching, and thereby prepared to obviate the difficulties which are most likely to perplex the student."

Critical Review, April 1800, p. 468.

" This is a useful practical Grammar for beginners, and the method adopted in it is a sufficient recommendation of the author as a teacher of the German language. The Exercises are well introduced to ground the learner in the knowledge of the parts of speech in the proper order, and will be of great service to teachers."

The Emperor of Russia, adverting to my first performance, expressed himself thus:

" As a proof of the estimation in which the German language is held in Russia, I have ordered, through the medium of my Ambassador in London, Count Woronzow, that Dr. *Render*

be presented with a brilliant ring, together with a note of my own hand-writing, as a token of my very great estimation for his excellent publication of a Practical German and English Grammar."

This and the preceding facts I should not have here touched upon, but I am persuaded the public will kindly pardon any appearance of egotism in stating the very flattering reception of my first edition in answer to some calumniating aspersions which were inserted in a public paper at Hamburgh.

Many of my readers will recollect, that when I obtained the Emperor's present, the paragraph above mentioned appeared in many English papers, and of course, found its way, through some translator of the English, into those of Germany, when *one* of the name of Wendeborn felt himself most violently aggrieved, that his Imperial Majesty had not bestowed this present as a remuneration for a former performance of his own, more particularly as he styles himself *a Member of*

the Economic Society of St. Petersburgh. Envy and disappointment had so far incensed, him that he thought proper to accuse me publicly in a German paper, with having occasionally pirated his wretched translation of Gottsched's German Grammar, which he has almost literally copied; yet instead of doing justice to Gottsched, he has entirely perverted the sense of it. But even at the present moment, when I had finished the correction of my Second Edition, I never intended to take any further notice of what had passed, had not the new edition of his Grammar fallen into my hands, in which this envious man, not content with scattering calumnies in the news papers, converts his book into a vehicle for a more serious attack upon my character; he breaks out in the style of a Westphalian boor, and drops at once that urbanity and deliberation which invariably characterizes the scholar and the gentleman.

To point out only a few instances (for I could, if it were worthy the labour, ex-

hibit numerous gross errors, with which his Grammar abounds) in which he betrays the most shameful ignorance as a grammarian, and commits such palpable blunders that a mere tyro in the German language must at once detect and ridicule. Before, however, he begins to display his *Turingian* dialect, of exhibiting the alphabet, he makes a very whimsical observation in his new preface, p. viii, where he observes: "In this edition I have again revised and corrected the foregoing, and added (mark the profound grammarian!) some new *dialogues*, which I thought might be useful to Englishmen, who for the first time are travelling in Germany."

It is generally acknowledged that nonsensical dialogues and useless colloquies may be well calculated for parrots, but not for rational scholars. But many grammarians of old, are so *opiniatre*, self-conceited, and even so ignorant, as to assert that a language may be acquired by such a vulgar, bombastic, and ridiculous

mode of dialogical conversation, not to mention that after all, the scholar must have recourse to a *viva voce* teacher for the pronunciation, and then the necessity of such dialogues are entirely superseded.

The method in which he teaches the scholar the German alphabet is indeed a master-piece of workmanship!—Even the pronunciation of the *first* letter of the very alphabet is a receipt in full for the character of his work: for he instructs the scholar to pronounce *a* like *aw*, and exhibits as examples *all*, *alderman*. Now, what scholar of a moderate acquaintance, even an Englishman, does not feel immediately that the *a* in *all*, and that in *alderman*, are not the least adequate to their *a* in *bar—father*—or *glass*—The latter have a clear and distinct sound, which is always the case with respect to the German *a* like that of *ah!* but his first letter is quite sufficient to disgust the student in the very outset of his studies; because he is instructed to pronounce the Jewish or Westphalian dialect *aw*; thus

he proceeds and says, pronounce the *h* like *haw*, the *k* like *kaw*, &c. instead of *hah*, *kah*, which widely differs from the *a* in *all* and *alderman*.—These specimens are given of the gentleman's mode of pronunciation.

In his etymological part of Grammar, he has inserted a number of *English* exercises to be translated into German. Such an irrational method to guide a scholar in translating into an unknown language, before he is thoroughly acquainted with the idiom of it, must appear to every man of common sense highly absurd. This in my opinion is precisely aiming at one thing and effecting another; for such an attempt to translate belongs to the Syntax, when the scholar is already acquainted with the etymological part of Grammar.

The German specimen of caligraphy is also *sui generis*, and is indeed a complete *chef d'œuvre* of typography! it is perfectly well adapted to the time of Martin Luther.

Did I not consider myself as superior to the puerile attacks of such an envious adversary, I should expose his ignorance in many more instances. Forty years ago, perhaps, such a kind of Grammar might have been used for want of a better. In these days of more enlightened science, the scholar requires to be instructed in a rational and scientific mode, and not like a parrot by means of a voluminous Wendeborn's Grammar, which contains 408 pages exclusive of the preface.

I shall now leave this wonderful and penetrating grammarian like the viper to gnaw the file, with this friendly admonition, that if he should in future be induced to write a commentary on his own Grammar, I would advise him not to avail himself of the antiquated principles of Gottsched, but rather to consult the more modern plan of Professor Adelung.

My readers will pardon me for having thus briefly stated these facts, and I leave

to the world to prove the falsity of my adversary's assertions, by a fair comparison of our two performances; I shall conclude by observing, that I rest entirely on the candour, liberality and justice of the British public, who have ever been distinguished for their generosity to foreigners—Freely therefore forgiving my antagonist's anger, which I attribute to envy and disappointment, I shall shroud myself in the words of the immortal Bard:

> "Let the galled jade wince,
> "Our withers are unwrung."

TO

THE STUDENT.

I MUST beg leave here to observe (especially to the young beginner) that the *practice* of this Grammar should not be made use of at all, before the student has previously gone *twice* or *thrice* through all the various Rules, Exceptions, &c. which occur in the etymological part. The German Exercises may be attentively read over, according as they occur, which practice will qualify him for the attainment of a true and genuine pronunciation. With regard to the translating of them, that will be done hereafter with greater advantage. The same observation will also apply to the Syntax. A good dictionary, to which the student ought to have recourse occasionally, will be of great consequence to him. (I would recommend that of Professor Ebert, 5 vols. 8vo. as the principal.)

The author has thought proper to expunge entirely, in this second edition, the plate of German hand-writing. The reason is, that it was very badly executed, and consequently would be of no service to any scholar whatsoever. This is not the case with respect to this Gram-

mar alone, but extends to all others hitherto published in this country.

If the student, however, wishes to make any progress in the German caligraphy, he ought to have recourse to that, which I have lately published separately, in one royal-sheet, exhibiting all the various branches of that science. The expence for engraving such a plate would indeed have heightened the price of this Grammar considerably. Many of the students do not care at all for German caligraphy, and those who wish to have it will not regret an additional shilling to procure a perfect one.

Dr. Render begs leave to observe, that he continues to give private Lectures and Lessons in the German Language (united with the English or French practice) to such of the Nobility and Gentry as may honour him with their commands. He also attends boarding-schools, if not at a great distance from the metropolis. Letters (post paid) to be addressed to H. D. Symonds, Paternoster-Row.

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A

PRACTICAL

GERMAN GRAMMAR.

THE ALPHABET.

Figures.	*Power.*	*Pronunciation.*
𝔄 𝔞	A a	ah
𝔅 𝔟	B b	bay
ℭ 𝔠	C c	tsay
𝔇 𝔡	D d	day
𝔈 𝔢	E e	a
𝔉 𝔣	F f	eff
𝔊 𝔤	G g	ghay
ℌ 𝔥	H h	hah
ℑ 𝔦	I i	ee
— 𝔧	J j	yod
𝔎 𝔨	K k	kah
𝔏 𝔩	L l	ell
𝔐 𝔪	M m	em
𝔑 𝔫	N n	en
𝔒 𝔬	O o	oh
𝔓 𝔭	P p	pay
𝔔 𝔮	Q q	koo
ℜ 𝔯	R r	err
𝔖 ſ 𝔰	S ſ s	ess
𝔗 𝔱	T t	tay
𝔘 𝔲	U u	oo
𝔙 𝔳	V v	fow
𝔚 𝔴	W w	vay
𝔛 𝔵	X x	ix
𝔜 𝔶	Y y	ipsilon
ℨ 𝔷	Z z	tset

OBSERVATIONS ON THE LETTERS.

THOUGH many of the letters in the German alphabet are pronounced like those of the English, I shall mention all of them, particularly noticing those of which the pronunciation differs from the English.

The Vowels are:

a, a,—e, e;—i, ee;—o, o;—u, oo;—y, ee;

𝔄 a, A a.

The pronunciation of this letter is exactly that of the English broad *a*; or rather the exclamation *ah!*

It answers also to the French and Italian *a*; e. gr. *ami*; *vache*; *amabile*.

𝔅 b, B b.

The same as in English, only a little softer.

ℭ c, C c.

This letter is often put in the place of k, k; as in English, when it precedes the vowels a o, u, and the consonants l and r.

The modern writers frequently use them indiscriminately.

However C, C, before e, i, y, and ä, ö, has the force of ts, or the Italian *z*; e. gr. Centner, a hundred weight; Cither, a musical instrument; Cypressenbaum, cypress-tree; Cäsar, Cæsar; Cölius, Cœlius, &c. It is scarcely distinguishable from z, z, which is frequently used instead of it.

C, C, before k, k, forms the compound letter ck, ck; is pronounced like k, k; as hacken, to hack, &c.

Note—The modern writers frequently use the letter k, k instead of it, and form a double k, k; e. gr. hakken, bakken, &c.

C, C, before h, h, also is used as k, k, as in the English *chorus*, &c.

In the beginning of a word ch, ch, whether followed by a consonant or a vowel, is pronounced like the letter k, k; as,

Christ, Christ; pronounce Krist.
Chor, Chorus; . . . . . Kohr.

Note—Few, (if any), words beginning with ch, ch, are strictly German, and many retain the pronunciation of their original language.

If ch, ch, be followed by the consonant s, s; it is pronounced as x, x; as,

Achsel,	shoulder;	pronounce	Axel.
Ochs,	ox;	. . . . . .	Ox.
Flachs,	flax;	. . . . . .	Flax.
sechs,	six;	. . . . . .	Sex.

Ch, ch, in the middle and at the end of words is guttural, and pronounced in a manner peculiar to the German language, consequently cannot be described to the English readers; the ear, not the eye must learn it.

D d, D d.

As in English, or rather somewhat softer.

E e, E e; and F f, F f.

As in English, e. gr. *Emperor*, *Frost*.

ff (double f) is thus written: ff.

G g, G g.

This letter is more accurately expressed by the tongue than described by the pen. The latter is inadequate to the task.

In the beginning of a word g is always pronounced hard; e. gr. Gabe, gift; Geld, money; Gitter, grate; Gold, gold; Gunst, favour; gähe, steep; Götze, idol; Güte, bounty; giesen, to pour; Geissel, hostage; Glanz, splendour; Gnade, grace; Gruft, clift.

In the middle and end of words, when not preceded by n, it is pronounced gutturally, and the sound very much resembles ch; e. gr.

Billigkeit, equity; billig, just, &c.

Note—In the middle of compound words, g frequently is pronounced *hard;* as in hergeben, to hand; gegeben, given; &c. Vergebung, forgiveness; gegangen, gone.

The reason is obvious; for in that case the g is in fact at the beginning of the second word, which assists in forming the compound; as in her=ge=ben, &c. These are two distinct words united.

When g is preceded by n, it is pronounced like the final ng in English, as in *ring*, *bring*, *long*, &c.

In the beginning of participles, the prefix ge is always pronounced soft; e. gr. gethan, done; gemacht, made; gehabt, had, &c.

H h, H h. I i, I i.

As in English; e. gr. *hand*, *intention*, &c.

j j.

The same as the English y.

Kk, Kk. Ll, Ll.

Mm, Mm. Nn, Nn.

Oo, Oo. Pp, Pp.

The same as in English; e. gr. *king*, *lamb*, *man*, *name*, *oh!* *port*.

pf, pf, is one of the harshest sounds in the German language, and unknown to the English. To utter it, the lips must be pressed together with the greatest effort. The harshness of this sound is increased to a most offensive degree when it is followed by an r, r; and it becomes still worse when the same sound occurs again in the next syllable, as may be seen in the word pfropfen, to graft.

Qq, Qq.

This letter is pronounced as in English; e. gr. quantity, quality, quarantine, &c.

Quelle, spring; Qual, torment; Quitte, a quince.

Rr, Rr.

Nearly the same as in English.

Sſs, Sſs.

As in English, e. gr. *Sir*, *six*.

Note—If the letter ſ is immediately followed by a consonant, it is pronounced like ſch, sch; as,

Sklav, a slave; Sklaverey, slavery.

ſch, sch, is like the English *sh*; as, Froſch, a frog; friſch, fresh; miſchen, to mix, &c.

ss (double s) is thus written ſſ; and *st* is thus written, ſt.

T t, T t. U u, U u.

As in English; e. gr. Ticket, unequal.

V v, V v.

Is pronounced like *f*.

W w, W w.

This letter is pronounced somewhat softer than in English.

X x, X x.

As in English; e. gr. Xerxes.

Y y, Y y.

is only a substitute for i.

Z z, Z z.

Is somewhat harsher than in English; for it answers to *ts*, or the Italian *z*.

sz is thus written ß. In the middle or at the end of words has the force of the English *ss*, e. gr. laßen, to let; große, great; daß, that; Preiß, price, &c. pronounce, lassen, grosse, dass, preiss, &c.

tz is thus written ʦ.

THE DIPHTHONGS.

Two different vowels joined together in one syllable form a *diphthong*.

THE DIPHTHONGS ARE:

ä ae, pronounce as *a* in ale, or *ai* in fail; as, Käse, cheese.

ö œ, ... as the French *eu*, in *cœur*; as hören, to hear.

ü ue, ... *ee*, as übel, evil.

ui, is formed by a mixture, or rather blending of the sounds of *oo*—*ee* in English.

au au, pronounced as *ow*, as Bau, building, or *au* in Italian, in the word Augusto.

uy uy, pronounce as *ooy*, as pfuy, fye.

ai ai, ... *aye*, as Kaiser, Emperor.

ay ay, ... *aye*, Wayse, orphan.

ei ei, ... *i*, as eilen, to hasten, or the English *ei* in height.

ie ie, pronounce as *ee*, in dieses, this; gieng, went.
ey ey, ... *i*, as bey, by.
eu eu, ... *i*, as Feuer, fire.
äu æu, ... *i*, as Mäuse, mice; or in English *nice*.

FURTHER ILLUSTRATIONS ON THE LETTERS.

1. The Germans pronounce every letter in a word.

2. Double vowels lengthen the pronunciation; whereas double consonants shorten it; as,

Long—Saal, drawing-room; Heer, army.
Short—Schall, sound; Herr, sir.

3. All diphthongs make long syllables; as, Haufe, heap; reiben, to rub; dieses, this.

4. The letter h after a vowel, or between two vowels, rather lengthens the syllable; as,

Stroh, straw; Stahl, steel; gehen, to go:

but in compounds, when the latter syllable begins with an h, it is pronounced distinctly; as, woher, from whence; daher, from thence; bisher, hitherto, &c.

5. dt is used only in contracted words by omitting the e between d and t; as, geredt, talked, instead of geredet, &c.; yet Stadt, a city is spelt with dt, to distinguishit from the adverb statt, instead of.

6. The syllable ti, preceding a vowel, is pronounced like z; as, Portion, Nation, &c.

ON

GERMAN ORTHOGRAPHY.

THERE is scarcely a language in Europe which has so much variety in its orthography as the German. Every author of a new book thinks himself at liberty to follow his own caprice, and differ in his orthography from all former writers; for instance:

The letters e for ä; i for ü,
k . . c, or ch;
v . . f, and t for d, are often used indiscriminately. Many make use of a single
z instead of ß;
ſ . . . . . . ſſ;
k . . . . . . ck; others on the contrary use a double kk, for ck; a single or a double zz, for ß; many reject (even in words of prolongation) the letter h entirely.

These, and many more inaccuracies, are of little consequence to German readers; but cause very serious difficulty and disgust to the foreign learner, especially where words occur in the book which he is reading, that are spelt differently from what they are in the dictionary,

or, as I have sometimes found, differing in two places in the same dictionary.

These, and other similar faults, might be effectually prevented by a general academy, which should declare incorrect all writings that do not follow the orthography established by it. I mean not to say that there does not exist already works of known reputation and authority upon this subject, (e. g. Adelung and Gottsched) but these were composed for the use of natives of Germany, and have never been translated into English.

Therefore, as it is impossible to lay down general rules for German orthography, since the exceptions to them would be too numerous, it is the business of a teacher to make his scholar acquainted with these varieties in the German orthography, which may be easily done during the learner's progress.

German dictionaries * are deficient in another point very material to learners. No explanation is given of the derivation of compounded words, with which this language so much abounds. One upon the plan of *Scapula's*

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* Professor Ebert's Dictionary, German and English, et *vice versa*, 5 vols. is the best.

Greek Lexicon, or *Cooper's Latin Thesaurus*, arranging the whole family of derivatives under the common parent or root, would be of great advantage to foreigners, who have no other means of obtaining the real and radical meaning of every word. An index like that annexed to *Scapula*, giving the themes of the tenses of irregular verbs, would save much trouble, even to those who have a list of them in their grammar.

The near resemblance of several of the letters is a cause of difficulty, which might be easily obviated by a slight alteration in their form.

AMONG THE CAPITAL LETTERS.

𝔅 instead of 𝔙, (or vice versa)
𝔈, ... ℭ, ...
𝔎, ... ℜ, ...
ℜ, ... 𝔑, ...
𝔖, ... 𝔊, ...
𝔚, ... 𝔐, ...

AMONG THE SMALL LETTERS.

𝔯, instead of 𝔳, (or vice versa)
𝔳, ... 𝔶, ...
𝔵, ... 𝔯, are those which I have universally found my scholars most frequently mistake for each other.

Note—The author has purposely avoided pursuing any regular system of orthography in the following sheets, that the learner may immediately perceive those variations, which would otherwise be a considerable source of difficulty.

A

COLLECTION OF WORDS

WHICH HAVE THE

NEAREST SIMILARITY

IN

BOTH LANGUAGES.

Mann.........	man.
Weib	wife.
Bruder	brother.
Mädchen......	maiden.
Vater	father.
Mutter.........	mother.
Sohn	son.
Tochter	daughter.
Stief-Vater...	step-father.
Stief-Mutter	step-mother.
Stief-Tochter	step-daughter.
Stief-Sohn...	step-son.
Finger.........	finger.
Faust	fist.
Hand	hand.
Ellbogen	elbow.
Arm	arm.
Lippe	lip.
Bart...........	beard.
Schulter......	shoulder.
Schulterblat	shoulder-blade.
Blut	blood.
Haar	hair.
Nagel	nail.
Puls............	pulse.
Brust	breast.
Busen.........	bosom.
Herz............	heart.
Lunge	lungs.
Leber	liver.
Galle	gall.
Nabel	navel.
Knie............	knee.
Fuß............	foot.

Fußsole ...... foot-sole.
Fußstapfe ... foot-step.
Gehör ...... hearing.
Sehen ...... seeing.
Gesicht ...... sight.
Gefühl ...... feeling.
Essen ...... eating.
Hunger ...... hunger.
Trinken ...... drinking.
Durst ...... thirst.
Wort ...... word.
Wiz ...... wit.
Wille ...... will.
Wunsch ...... wish.
Traum ...... dream.
Gelächter ...... laughter.
Dieb ...... thief.
Mörder ...... murderer.
Mord ...... murder.
Krüppel ...... cripple.
Wunde ...... wound.
Blinde ...... blind.
Lahme ...... lame.
Braut ...... bride.
Wittwer ...... widower.
Wittwe ...... widow.
Wein ...... wine.
Weinglas ...... wine-glass.
Wasser ...... water.
Bier ...... beer.
Brod ...... bread.
Butter ...... butter.
Milch ...... milk.
Thee ...... tea.
Kaffee ...... coffee.
Zucker ...... sugar.
Kessel ...... kettle.
Salz ...... salt.
Pfeffer ...... pepper.
Elle ...... ell.
Schäfer ...... shepherd.
Sack ...... sack.
Haus ...... house.
Bett ...... bed.
Lampe ...... lamp.
Gras ...... grass.
Moos ...... moss.
Nuß ...... nut.
Wallnuß ...... walnut.
Heu ...... hay.
Stroh ...... straw.
Korn ...... corn.
Hopfen ...... hops.
Salat ...... salad.
Horn ...... horn.
Huf ...... hoof.
Sattel ...... saddle.
Ochs ...... ox.
Kalb ...... calf.
Lamm ...... lamb.
Sau ...... sow.
Katze ...... cat.
Ratte ...... rat.
Maus ...... mouse.
Fuchs ...... fox.
Wolf ...... wolf.
Bär ...... bear.
Leopard ...... leopard.
Tiger ...... tiger.
Hyenne ...... hyena.
Nest ...... nest.
Henne ...... hen.
Schwan ...... swan.
Storch ...... stork.

Nachtigall ...	nightingale.	klar............	clear.
Falke	falcon.	scharf.........	sharp.
Wurm.........	worm.	tief...........	deep.
Wespe.........	wasp.	zerbrochen ...	broken.
Karpen	carp.	wild............	wild.
Schwalbe	swallow.	weit............	wide.
Lerche	lark.	beissen	to bite.
Schnepfe......	snipe.	baden.........	to bathe.
Kranich	crane.	backen	to bake.
Raabe.........	raven.	brechen	to break.
Motte	moth.	denken	to think.
Laus...........	louse.	feilen.........	to file.
Auster	oyster.	feuern	to fire.
bitter	bitter.	hängen	to hang.
kalt	cold.	küssen.........	to kiss.
blutig	bloody.	ordnen	to order.
blind	blind.	sehen	to see.
dick	thick.	wünschen	to wish.
frisch	fresh.	weben	to weave.
fett	fat.		

THE ARTICLE.

THERE are two articles, der and ein, each having three genders, the *Masculine*, the *Feminine*, and the *Neuter*, which are thus declined:

Singular.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	*Plural.*	
N.	der,	die,	das.	N. die,	through the three genders.
G.	des,	der,	des.	G. der,	
D.	dem,	der,	dem.	D. den,	
A.	den,	die,	das.	A. die,	

Singular.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
N.	ein,	eine,	ein.	
G.	eines,	einer,	eines.	*Plural*
D.	einem,	einer,	einem.	*none.*
A.	einen,	eine,	ein.	

Articles are used in the German language to limit the signification of substantives.

If a substantive be used in its *general unlimited* signification, no article is necessary;—if in a *definite* signification, the article der is used;—if in an *indefinite* signification, the article ein, e. gr.

Wein ist besser als Bier, wine is better than beer.

Milch ist nahrhafter als Wasser, milk is more nourishing than water.

Engel sind höher als Menschen, angels are superior to men.

Die Engel, welche sündigten, wurden in die Hölle verstoßen, the angels, which sinned, were cast to hell.

Ein Engel hats ihm prophezeihet, an angel has prognosticated it to him.

Before proper names of men, countries, and cities, no article is used; e. gr. Nenne mir doch Pizarros Thaten, tell me then the deeds of Pizarro.

Exception 1. When foreign names are introduced, without any variation in their terminations, an article is then used, more particularly in the oblique cases, to prevent ambiguity; e. gr. Brutus tödete den Cäsar, Brutus killed Cæsar. Er lebt in der Türkey, he lives in Turkey, &c.

2. When a proper name is preceded by a characteristic epithet, e. gr. der grose Karl, the great Charles. Der tapfere Hermann, the valiant Herman.

If a pronoun possessive precede a substantive, the article is omitted, e. gr.

Denn er ist euer Sohn, then he is your son.

Ein Preiß ist auf senen Kopf gesezt, a price is set on his head.

In familiar or colloquial style, the definite article and preposition, going before it, are usually contracted into one word; e. gr.

am,	instead an dem,	as am Tage, in the day.
ans,	. . . . an das,	. . ans Licht, in the light.
aufs,	. . . . auf das,	. . aufs Feld, in the field.
durchs,	. . . . durch das,	. . durchs Wasser, through the water.
fürs,	. . . . für das,	. . fürs Geld, for money.
im,	. . . . in dem,	. . im Himmel, in heaven.
ins,	. . . . in das,	. . ins Feuer, in the fire.
vom,	. . . . von dem,	. . vom Uebel, from evil.
vors,	. . . . vor das,	. . vors Fenster, before the window.
vorm,	. . . . vor dem,	. . vorm Thor, before the door.
überm,	. . . . über dem,	. . überm Feuer, upon the fire.
übers,	. . . . über das,	. . übers Meer, over the sea.
unterm,	. . . . unter dem,	. . unterm Kopfe, under the head.
widers,	. . . . wider das,	. . widers Verbot, against the prohibition.

zum, instead zu dem, as zum Guten, for the advantage.
zur, ... zu der, . . zur Güte, for the kindness.

EXERCISES

ON THE ARTICLES, &c. &c.

1. *The Definite*, der, die, das; the.

Der Vater, die Mutter, das Gesinde[1], und die Kinder[2] machen[3] in einem Hause eine kleine[4] Gesellschaft[5] aus—Der Gott des Krieges[6] und der Gott des Meeres[7]—Der Cicero seines Zeitalters[8] und Nero der Tyran—Des Vaters Segen[9] und der Mutter Fluch[10]—Das Brod dienet[11] in den meisten[12] Ländern[13] zur Nahrung[14] der Menschen—Die Stadt[15] Paris, die Insel[16] Korsika, der Monat[17] July, das Königreich[18] Schweden—Das

[1] servants.
[2] child.
[3] to compose.
[4] little.
[5] society.
[6] war.
[7] sea.
[8] age.
[9] blessing.
[10] curse.
[11] to serve.
[12] most.
[13] country.
[14] nutriment.
[15] town, city.
[16] island.
[17] month.
[18] kingdom.

Wasser scheinet[19] das heilsamste[20] Getränke[21] des Menschen zu seyn—Die Hälfte[22] davon[23] ist hinreichend[24].

[19] appears. [20] wholsome. [21] beverage. [22] half. [23] of it. [24] sufficient.

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2. *The Indefinite*, ein, eine, ein; a or an.

Ein guter[1] Mann, eine böse[2] Frau[3], und ein schönes[4] Kind[5]—Georg! hole[6] mir ein Licht[7] und bring[8] mir Papier, Feder[9] und Dinte[10], ich will einen Brief[11] schreiben[12]—Dein Oheim[13] ist ein ehrlicher[14] Mann, er hat eine schöne und tugendhafte[15] Frau, und vier[16] liebenswürdige[17] Kinder—Gib[18] mir ein Glas Wein—Hole mir ein Pfund[19] Thee, und ein Pfund Kaffe—Ein solches[20] Herz[21]; ein so gütiger[22] Mann—Eine Elle[23] Band[24] ist hinreichend[25]—Ein Falke[26] verfolgte[27] eine Taube[28], und schoß[29], von einer großen Höhe,[30], auf

[1] good. [2] bad, wicked. [3] woman. [4] handsome. [5] child. [6] to fetch. [7] light. [8] to bring. [9] pen. [10] ink. [11] letter. [12] to write. [13] uncle. [14] honest. [15] virtuous. [16] four. [17] amiable. [18] to give. [19] pound. [20] such. [21] heart. [22] benevolent. [23] yard. [24] ribbon. [25] sufficient. [26] falcon. [27] to pursue. [28] pigeon. [29] to dart. [30] height.

sie herab; allein ein Jäger[31] rettete[32] ihr das Leben[33], indem er, mit einer Flinte[34], dem Falken eine Kugel[35] durch den Kopf[36] schoß[37].

[31] sportsman. [32] to save. [33] life. [34] gun. [35] ball. [36] head. [37] shoot.

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3. *Without the Article.*

Gesundheit[1], Zorn[2] und Unmäßigkeit[3], können nicht mit einander bestehen[4]—Tieger leben mit Tiegern, Bären mit Bären, Löwen mit Löwen, unter[5] einander im Frieden[6]; allein Menschen thun solches nicht: sie erfanden[7] Mordgewehre[8], um sich einander zu tödten[9]—Gott der Vater aller Menschen—Leute[10] die Geld[11] genug[12] haben, tragen[13] feine Kleider[14], seidene[15] Strümpfe[16] und feine Leinwand[17]—Mein Bruder sprang[18] heute[19] ins Wasser und schwamm[20] hindurch—Es ist fünf[21] Uhr[22]—Ich will um halb[23] neun wieder[24] kommen[25]—Leben Sie wohl, mein Herr[26]—Ihr ergebener[27] Diener[28].

[1] health. [2] anger. [3] intemperance. [4] to subsist. [5] among themselves. [6] peace. [7] to invent. [8] weapon. [9] to kill. [10] people. [11] money. [12] sufficient. [13] to wear. [14] habit. [15] silk. [16] stockings. [17] linen. [18] to jump. [19] to-day. [20] to swim. [21] five. [22] clock. [23] half. [24] back. [25] to come. [26] sir. [27] obedient. [28] servant.

THE

PARTS OF SPEECH

are eight, viz.

1. The Noun, . . . das Nennwort.
2. . . . Pronoun, ... Fürwort.
3. . . . Verb, ... Zeitwort.
4. . . . Participle, ... Mittelwort.
5. . . . Adverb, ... Nebenwort.
6. . . . Preposition, . . . Vorwort.
7. . . . Conjunction, . . Bindwort.
8. . . . Interjection, . . Zwischenwort.

I. *OF THE NOUN.*

There are two kinds of nouns, namely: the *Substantive* and the *Adjective*; the former expressing a thing, the latter its quality, e. gr.

Adjective. Substantive.
der gute Kopf,—the good head.

OBSERVATION.

With regard to the composition of substantives, it must be observed, that their significa-

tion is often determined by certain syllables, which are either prefixed or added to them:

The postfixes are: schaft, heit, keit, ung, ey, niß, thum, sal, &c. as,

Freund, friend—Freundschaft, friendship.
krank, ill—Krankheit, illness.
ämsig, diligent—Aemsigkeit, diligence.
fest, fortified—Festung, fortification.
Praler, boaster—Praleren, boasting.
finster, dark—Finsterniß, darkness.
reich, rich—Reichthum, riches.
Drang, pressure—Drangsal, oppression.

The præfixes are, Erz, Ur, Un, and Miß. The syllable Erz, gives the word an enlarged sense, viz.

Vater, father—Erzvater, patriarch.
Bischoff, bishop—Erzbischoff, archbishop.
Lügner, liar—Erzlügner, archliar.
Schelm, rogue—Erzschelm, archrogue.
Herzog, duke—Erzherzog, archduke.
Priester, priest—Erzpriester, archpriest.
Narr, fool—Erznarr, archfool.
Engel, angel—Erzengel, archangel.

The syllable Ur, produces a similar effect; as,

Großvater, grandfather—Urgroßvater, great grandfather.

Enkel, grandson, or granddaughter—Urenkel, great grandson, or daughter.

We say likewise uralt, very old, Ureltern, ancestors.

The syllables Un, and Mis, have a privative signification in German as well as in English, e. gr.

höflich, civil; unhöflich, uncivil; werth, worthy; unwerth, unworthy, &c.

Verstand, understanding; Misverstand, misunderstanding.

Handlung, demeanour; Mishandlung, misdemeanour, &c.

1. OF THE GENDER OF SUBSTANTIVES.

To determine the gender of a substantive, observe the following rules and exceptions:

When a word is compounded of two substantives, the gender is deduced from the terminating one; as, Baum, a tree; and Berg, an abode are masculine; therefore Musenberg, the abode of the Muses, (Parnassus); Eichbaum, an oak-tree, Buchbaum, a beech-tree, and other compounds of Berg and Baum, are musculine; Bild, image, and Zimmer, room, are neuter;

therefore Mannsbild, male; Weibsbild, female; Frauenzimmer, gentlewoman, and other compounds of Bild and Zimmer, are neuter.

MASCULINE NOUNS.

The names appropriate to the male sex, whether ending with a consonant or a vowel; the names of birds, fishes, stones, winds, trees, seasons, months, days, and productions of the elements, are *masculine*.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Wachtel, quail; Elster, magpie; Amsel, blackbird; Drossel, thrush; and all the names of birds and fishes ending in ee, are *feminine*.

2. The different species of wood ending in e, are *feminine*, as, Eiche, oak; Buche, beech.

Substantives terminated by a consonant are *masculine*: as,

der Ring,	the ring.	der Mangel,	the want.
.. Schield,	.. shield.	.. Finger,	.. finger.
.. Spieß,	.. spear.	.. Degen,	.. sword.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Those which have the following terminations are *feminine*:

eit, as Zeit, time (except Streit, strife; Masc. and Scheit, billet; Neut.)

gend, . . Tugend, virtue.

uld, . . Geduld, patience.

ur, and Uhr, as Kur, cure; Uhr, clock; (except Schwur, oath; Masc.)

acht as Nacht, night; (except Schacht, pit; Tacht, wick of a candle or lamp; Masc.)

ucht, . . Flucht, flight.

aft, . . Kraft, strength; (except Saft, juice; Masc.)

uft, . . Luft, air, (except Duft, mist; Masc.)

nunft, . . Vernunft, reason.

unst, . . Kunst, art; (except Dunst, exhalation; Masc.)

aust, . . Faust, fist.

ist, . . Frist, respite; (except Mist, dung; and Zwist, contention; Masc.)

ust, . . Brust, breast, (except Wust, filth; Masc.)

ut, and uth, as Brut, brood; Fluth, flood; (except Hut, hat; Muth, courage; Masc.) (Huth, guard; Fem.) Blut, blood; and Guth, estate; Neut.)

angst, . . Angst, anguish.

art, and arth, as Art, sort; Fahrt, fare; (except Bart, beard; Masc.)

axt, as Axt, ax.

FEMININE.

The names appropriate to the female sex, rivers, flowers, and fruits of trees, are of the *feminine* gender.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Of the *Neuter*, are Weib, wife, or woman; Mensch, wench.

2. Of the *Masculine*, are Rhein, Rhine; Mayn, Mayn; Lech, Leck; Po, Po; Neckar, Neckar; Niel, Nile; Jordan, Jordan; Euphrat, Euphrates; Apfel, apple.

3. *Correlative* names expressive of the employments, titles, and dignities of women; which in English are terminated in *ess*, are expressed in German by annexing inn, or essinn, to the masculine, and by changing the vowels a, o, u, of monosyllables into the diphthongs ä, ö, ü.

4. *Derivatives*, expressive of essences, qualities or station, and terminated in e, enz, ey, heit, keit, niß, sal, schaft, ung, are *feminine*;—in at, ment, thum, are *neuter*.

5. Nouns in ät and ion, derived from the Latin; and nouns in ie and ick, derived from the Greek, are likewise *feminine*.

6. Substantives terminated by a vowe are *feminine*; as,

Rede, speech.
Spreu, chaff.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. *Masculine*, Friede, peace. Haufe, heap. Glaube, faith. Klumpe, lump. Rabe, raven. Wille, will.

2. The termination ee, denotes likewise the *masculine*; as,

Kaffee, coffee; Klee, trefoil; Schnee, snow.
See, lake, (except See, sea; and Armee, army, which are *feminine*.)

3. The diphthong au, denotes the *masculine*, as,

Pfau, peacock. Thau, dew.
Bau, building; (except Sau, sow; Donau, the Danube; which are *feminine*.)

Note—Der, die Schau, the show, is of the common gender.

4. The following are *neuters*: Bett or Bette, bed; Heu, hay; Ey, egg.

NEUTER.

The names of countries, towns, villages, letters, and metals, all diminutives; and all infinitives, used as substantives, are *neuter*.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Of the *feminine*, are Türkey, Turkey; Barbarey, Barbary; Tartarey, Tartary; Wallachey, Wallachia.

2. Of the *common gender* are Stahl, steel; Meßing, brass; Tomback, pinchbeck.

All diminutives are *neuter*, and are formed by the addition of lein and chen, and the changing a, o, u, of monosyllables into ä, ö, ü; as, ein Mann, a man; ein Männlein, or Männchen, a mannikin, or little man.

Eine Frau, a woman; ein Fräulein, or Fräuchen, a little woman.

Ein Lamm, a lamb; ein Lämlein, or Lämchen, a lambkin, or little lamb, &c.

Nouns beginning with the syllable ge, whether ending in a, consonant or vowel, are all *neuter*; (except Irrthum, error; Reichthum, wealth; Masc.)

The Masculine Exceptions in ge *are:*

Gedanke, thought.	Gewinn, or Gewinst. gain.
Gehorsam, obedience.	Geruch, smell.
Gefehrde, companion.	Geschmack, taste.
Geselle, journeyman.	

The Feminine Exceptions in ge *are:*

Gewalt, force.	Geschwulst, swelling.
Gestalt, form.	Geberde, gesture.
Gefahr, danger.	Gemeine, congregation.
Geduld, patience.	Geschichte, history.

And the Common:

der, das, Gefallen, pleasure.
die, das, Gebühr, duty.

3. Except likewise from the above general rule the substantives ending in iß, which are of the *feminine* and *neuter* gender, being used both with the article die, and das; as,

die, das Geheimniß, the secret.
die, das Gedächtniß, the memory.

Note—Some substantives admit, however, either of the *masculine*, or *neuter*, as,

der, das Gift, poison.
der, das Theil, part, &c.

DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

There is but *one declension* in the German language.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Substantives of the *feminine* gender admit no variation in the singular number.

2. The vocative in both numbers is always the same as the corresponding nominative.

3. There is no ablative in the German language, what is called an ablative in other languages, can only be expressed in German by prefixing a preposition governing a dative case; and therefore the German ablative is nothing else but the dative, with any preposition that governs that case; which rule holds good in both numbers, as for example:

ich gebe es dem Vater, I give it to the father.
ich gebe es der Mutter, I give it to the mother.

here dem Vater, der Mutter, are dative cases; but ich habe es von dem Vater, I have it from the father;

ich habe es von der Mutter, I have it from the mother,

are ablatives, formed by the preposition von, which signifies *of* or *from*.

4. The nominative, genitive, and accusative of the plural are always the same.

5. The dative case plural always terminates in n.

Rule for the Singular.

The genitive case in the singular number of the *masculine* and *neuter*, is made as in English by the addition of an s, and sometimes es; as,

des Vaters Haus, the father's house.
Gottes Gnade, God's grace.

Rule for the Plural.

The plural is made by adding to the nominative singular,

In the *masculine* gender, the letter e.
. . . *feminine* gender, the syllable en.
. . . *neuter* gender, the syllable er.

ex. gr.—der Wind, the wind; Plural, die Winde.
die Zeit, . . time; . . . die Zeiten.
das Kind, . . child; . . . die Kinder.

Concerning Plurals.

1. Substantives of the masculine gender, terminating in el, en, er; those of the neuter gen-

der in e, el, en, er; and all diminutives, are the same in the plural as in the nominative singular; as,

*der Engel, Plur. die Engel, Dat. den Engeln.
.. Bissen, ... Bissen. .... Bissen.
.. Finger, ... Finger, ... Fingern.
das Gewerbe, ... Gewerbe, ... Gewerben.
.. Siegel, ... Siegel, ... Siegeln.
.. Küssen, ... Küssen. .... Küssen.
.. Messer, ... Messer, ... Messern.
.. Lämmlein, .. Lämmlein, &c.

Note—The vowels a, o, u, in the singular number are changed into the diphthongs ä, ö, ü, in the plural, and the dative plural is termined in n, as has been observed in the general rules; as,

Garten, garden, plur. Gärten.
Vogel, bird, ... Vögel.
Bruder, brother, ... Brüder.

---

* The indefinite article may be also used: as, ein Engel, an angel; ein Gewerbe, a trade, &c.

EXAMPLES.

I. THE MASCULINE GENDER, WITH THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
N. der Wind, the wind.	N. die Winde,
G. des Winds,	G. der Winde,
D. dem Wind,	D. den Winden,
A. den Wind.	A. die Winde.

II. THE FEMININE GENDER.

Singular.	*Plural.*
N. die Zeit, the time.	N. die Zeiten,
G. der Zeit,	G. der Zeiten,
D. der Zeit,	D. den Zeiten,
A. die Zeit.	A. die Zeiten.

III. THE NEUTER GENDER.

Singular.	*Plural.*
N. das Feld, the field.	N. die Felder,
G. des Felds,	G. der Felder,
D. dem Feld,	D. den Feldern,
A. das Feld.	A. die Felder.

INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

I. THE MASCULINE GENDER.

Singular.

N. ein Tempel, a temple.
G. eines Tempels,
D. einem Tempel,
A. einen Tempel.

II. THE FEMININE GENDER.

N. eine Feder, a pen.
G. einer Feder,
D. einer Feder,
A. eine Feder.

III. NEUTER GENDER.

N. ein Kind, a child.
G. eines Kinds,
D. einem Kind,
A. ein Kind.

Note—The indefinite article has no plural.

OBSERVATIONS.

Before we quit this subject, it may not be amiss to make three observations:

1. It it indispensably necessary to pay great attention when speaking, to the termination of the *article*, as the variations are more numerous in it than in the noun, particularly in the *definite*. And to an Englishman it may be useful to recollect, that the *genitive* case singular in the *feminine* gender is der in the one article, einer in the other.

2. The genitive singular, as was before said, is sometimes terminated in s, and sometimes in es; either of these forms is equally good; but the former is more frequently used in conversation, the latter in composition.

3. In serious discourse, an e is added to the dative singular in the masculine and neuter, for we may say: dem Wind, or dem Winde; Feld, or dem Felde.

Further Illustration of the Genitive Singular s and es.

1. Substantives of the *masculine* gender, terminating in el, en, er; and *neuters* in e, el, en, er, and all *diminutives*, take s only in the genitive: as,

der Bissen, the bit; *Gen.* des Bissens.
. . Engel, the angel; . . . . . Engels.
. . Finger, the finger; . . . . . Fingers.
das Gewerbe, the trade; . . . . . Gewerbes.
. . Küssen, the cushion; . . . . . Kussens.
. . Lämmchen, the little lamb; . . . Lämmchens.
. . Lämmlein, the lambkin; . . . . Lämmleins.
. . Messer, the knife; . . . . . Messers.
. . Siegel, the seal, ... Siegels.

2. Substantives ending in s, ß, z, tz; have their genitive case ending in es, invariably:

der Hals, the neck; *Gen.* des Halses.
. . Kuß, the kiss; . . . . . Kusses.
das Salz, the salt; . . . . . Salzes.
der Schutz, the protection; . . . . . Schutzes.

3. Substantives of the masculine gender, ending in e, terminate their genitive in ns, and the n remains in all the following cases, both in the singular and plural number: as,

der Knabe, the boy; *Gen.* des Knabens; *Plur.* die Knaben.
. . Haufe, the heap; . . . . . Haufens; . . . die Haufen.

Note—Herz or Herze, heart; has Herzens in the genitive.

Genitive Singular in s.

The following nouns of the masculine gender terminate their genitive in n, or en, according to their nature, and continue this termination through all the other cases, both in the singular and plural number: as,

der Bär, the bear; *Gen.* des Bären, *Plur.* die Bären.

.. Brunn, the well; .... Brunnen, .. die Brunnen.

.. Dachs, the badger; .... Dachsen, .. die Dachsen.

.. Fels, the rock; .... Felsen, .. die Felsen.

.. Fremde, the stranger; .... Fremden, .. die Fremden.

.. Fürst, reigning prince, ... Fürsten, .. die Fürsten.

.. Graf, the count, ... Grafen, .. die Grafen.

.. Heide, the heathen; .... Heiden, .. die Heiden.

.. Herr, the master, ... Herrn, .. die Herrn.

.. Held, the hero, ... Helden, .. die Helden.

.. Hirt, the shepherd; .... Hirten, .. die Hirten.

der Jude, the jew; *Gen.* des Juden, *Plur.* die Juden.

.. Kautz, the coot; .... Kautzen, .. die Kautzen.

.. Klumpe, the lump; .... Klumpen, .. die Klumpen.

.. Krist, the christian; .... Kristen, .. die Kristen.

.. Löwe, the lion; .... Löwen, .. die Löwen.

.. Mensch, the man; .... Menschen, .. die Menschen.

.. Mohr, the moor; .... Mohren, .. die Mohren.

.. Narr, the simpleton; .... Narren, .. die Narren.

.. Ochs, the ox; .... Ochsen, .. die Ochsen.

.. Pfau, the peacock; .... Pfauen, .. die Pfauen.

.. Pfaffe, the priest; .... Pfaffen, .. die Pfaffen.

.. Prinz, the prince; .... Prinzen, .. die Prinzen.

.. Soldat, the soldier; .... Soldaten, .. die Soldaten.

.. Schelm, the rogue; .... Schelmen, .. die Schelmen.

.. Schmerz, the pain; .... Schmerzen, .. die Schmerzen.

der Strauß, the ostrich; *Gen.* des Straußen, *Plur.* die Straußen.

.. Türk, the turk; .... Türken, .. die Türken.

Plural in er.

The following masculines form their plural number in er: as,

der Dorn, the thorn; *Plur.* die Dörner or Dornen
.. Geist, .. spirit; ..... Geister.
.. Gott, .. God; ..... Götter.
.. Kern, .. kernel; .... Kerner or Kerne.
.. Leib, .. body; ..... Leiber.
.. Mann, . man; ..... Männer.
.. Ort, .. place; ..... Oerter or Orte.
.. Wald, .. wood; ..... Wälder.

Feminine forming their Plural in e.

These also change their vowels into diphthongs.

die Angst, anxiety, *Plur.* die Aengste.
.. Braut, the bride, ... Bräute.
.. Brust, .. breast, ... Brüste.
.. Faust, .. fist, ... Fäuste.
.. Frucht, .. fruit, ... Früchte.
.. Gruft, .. vault, ... Grüfte.
.. Hand, .. hand, ... Hände.
.. Haut, .. skin, ... Häute.
.. Kluft, .. cleft, ... Klüfte.
.. Kraft, .. strength, ... Kräfte.

die Kunst,	.. art,	*Plur.* die Künste.
.. Laus,	.. louse,	..... Läuse.
.. Luft,	.. air,	..... Lüfte.
.. Lust,	.. pleasure,	..... Lüste.
.. Maus,	.. mouse,	..... Mäuse.
.. Nacht,	.. night,	..... Nächte.
.. Nuß,	.. nut,	..... Nüsse.
.. Sau,	.. sow,	..... Säue.
.. Schnur,	.. string,	..... Schnüre.
.. Stadt,	.. town,	..... Städte.
.. Wand,	.. wainscoat,	..... Wände.
.. Wurst,	.. sausage,	..... Würste.

The following nouns of the *neuter* gender, have their plural ending in e, instead of er, as more agreeable to the ear: as,

das Ding,	the thing,	*Plur.* die Dinge.
.. Fell,	.. skin,	..... Felle.
.. Garn,	.. yarn,	..... Garne.
.. Gericht,	.. dish,	..... Gerichte.
.. Haar,	.. hair,	..... Haare.
.. Jahr,	.. year,	..... Jahre.
.. Joch,	.. yoke,	..... Joche.
.. Loos,	.. lot,	..... Loose.
.. Netz,	.. net,	..... Nezze.
.. Paar,	.. pair,	..... Paare.
.. Pferd,	.. horse,	..... Pferde.
.. Pfund,	.. pound,	..... Pfunde.
.. Reich,	.. empire,	..... Reiche.

das Roß,	the horse,	*Plur.* die Roße.
.. Recht,	.. right,	..... Rechte.
.. Schwein,	.. hog,	..... Schweine.
.. Schiff,	.. ship,	..... Schiffe.
.. Salz,	.. salt,	..... Salze.
.. Seil,	.. rope,	..... Seile.
.. Spiel,	.. play,	..... Spiele.
.. Schaf,	.. sheep,	..... Schafe.
.. Thier,	.. animal,	..... Thiere.
.. Thor,	.. gate,	..... Thore.
.. Werk,	.. work,	..... Werke.

Plural of Nouns ending in iß.

Substantives terminating in iß, form their plural in e; as,

das Zeugniß, the testimony, *Plur.* die Zeugnisse, &c.

Certain Plurals in en.

1. das Aug or Auge, the eye, *Plur.* die Augen.
   .. Bett or Bette, a bed, ... Betten.
   .. Herz, the heart, ... Herzen.
   .. Ohr, .. ear, ... Ohren.

2. Substantives, whose singular ends in e, form their plural by the addition of n: as,

die Gabe, gift, *Plur.* die Gaben.

The same rule may be applied to the feminine nouns ending in el, or er; for between l, n, and r, n, the e is dropped: as,

die Regel, the rule, *Plur.* die Regeln.
die Feder, .. pen, ... Federn.

Except the termination ur: as,

die Natur, nature, *Plur.* die Naturen.

3. Under this head are also reckoned those contained in p. 41, under *s*, of the exceptions from the general rule, for the termination of the genitive case.

der Staat, the state; *Gen.* des Staats, *Plur.* die Staaten.

.. Bauer, the boor; *Gen.* des Bauers or Bauern, *Plur.* die Bauern.

.. Mast, the mast; *Gen.* des Masts, *Plur.* die Masten.

der Daum, or Daumen, the thumb; *Gen.* des Daums, or Daumens, *Plur.* die Daumem.

.. Fleck, or Flecken, the spot; *Gen.* des Flecken, *Plur.* die Flecken.

.. Schelm, the rogue; Schlems, or Schelmen, *Plur.* die Schelmen.

These three vowels, a, o, u, are frequently, and more particularly in monosyllables, changed into ä, ö, ü, in the plural number; as,

das Buch,	the book,	*Plur.* die	Bücher.
.. Glas,	.. glass,	.....	Gläser.
.. Holz,	.. wood,	.....	Hölzer.
die Kunst,	.. art,	.....	Künste.

die Magd, the maid, *Plur.* die Mägde.
der Stand, . . station, ... Stände.
. . Stock, . . stick, ... Stöcke.
. . Thurm, . . steeple, ... Thürme.

CERTAIN EXCEPTIONS.

1. Neuter nouns which form their plural in e; and those of all genders whose plural ends in n, do not alter their vowels: as,

das Jahr, . . year, *Plur.* die Jahre.
die Schuld, . . debt, ... Schulden.
der Knabe, the boy, ... Knaben.

2. der Aal, the eel, *Plur.* die Aale.
. . Dolch, . . dagger, ... Dolche.
. . Grad, . . degree, ... Grade.
. . Halm, . . stalk, ... Halme.
. . Hund, . . dog, ... Hunde, &c.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. Compound words, terminating in mann, form their plural by changing mann into Leute, e. gr.

der Hauptmann, the captain, *Pl.* Hauptleute.
. . Kaufmann, . . merchant, . . Kaufleute, &c.

2. man, with a single n, signifies *one* or *they*. as, man sagt, one says, or they say.

man ist nicht immer lustig, one is not always gay.

3. The monosyllables Mann, a man; Fuß or Schuh, a foot; ein Buch Papier, a quire of paper; ein Pfund, a pound; and all nouns of the same kind, are put in the singular when used after a number expressing the plural, e. gr.

eine Kompanie von achtzig Mann, a company of eighty men.

zehn Fuß (or Schuh) lang, ten feet long.
drey Buch Papier, three quires of paper.
drey Pfund Kaffee, three pounds of coffee, &c.

DECLENSION OF PROPER NAMES.

N. Rom, Rome.
G. Roms, of Rome.
D. zu, in or nach Rom, to Rome.
A. Rom, Rome.

All other names of towns are declined according to the above example; and those of men and heathen deities, according to the following, viz.

Masc.	*Fem.*
N. Jupiter,	N. Minerva,
G. Jupiters,	G. Minervens,
D. Jupitern,	D. Minerven,
A. Jupitern,	A. Minerven.

Note—Names of the masculine gender, which do not terminate in er, take in the *dat.* and *acc.* the syllable en.

EXERCISES

ON THE SUBSTANTIVES, &c.

1.

Johann! wo ist der Schlüssel[1] zu meiner Stube[2]?—Hier ist er, mein Herr!—Geh und hole[3] meinen Spiegel[4] und vergiß[5] nicht meinen Kamm mitzubringen[6]—Wo sind meine Strümpfe[7] und Stiefel[8]?—Hier sind ihre Strümpfe und dort in der Ecke[9] stehen ihre Stiefel—Wo ist meine Mutter?—Sie ist in der Kirche[10]—Unser Nachbar[11] hat eine schöne Tochter[12]—Von den Bürgern[13] und Bauern[14] muß man nichts fordern[15], als was recht und billig[16] ist—Mein Bruder fieng[17] heute einen Vogel[18] in unserm Garten—Diesen Apfel hat mir meine Schwester[19] gegeben—Wem gehört[20] dieser Degen[21] und Stock[22]?—Beide gehören meinem Bruder—Der König von Schweden hat die Stän-

[1] key. [2] room. [3] to fetch. [4] looking-glass. [5] to forget. [6] to bring. [7] stocking. [8] boot.
[9] corner. [10] church. [11] neighbour. [12] daughter. [13] citizen. [14] boor. [15] to ask. [16] reasonable.
[17] to catch. [18] bird. [19] sister. [20] to belong. [21] sword. [22] stick.

de[23] seines Reichs nach Stokholm beschieden[24]—Dieser Knabe[25] schreibt[26] eine gute Hand, und dieses Mädchen[27] zeichnet[28] sehr hübsch[29]—Der Leopart, die Hyäne und der Tyger sind reißende[30] Thiere[31]—In unserm Garten stehen viele Bäume[32]—Wir haben vier Kühe[33] und drey fette Schweine zum Verkauf[34] auf den Markt geschicket[35]—Sag' der Magd[36] sie soll die Schweine füttern—Die Hunde verfolgen[37] die Katzen, die Katzen verfolgen die Mäuse, die Hirsche[38] werden von Hunden gejaget[39]—Er hat ein gutes gedächtniß[40], aber sie hat nicht viel Wiz[41].—Der gröste Theil[42] der Menschen lebt[43] im Aberglauben[44]—O süße Nachtigall! wie lieblich ist der Ton deiner reizenden[45] Stimme[46]—Der Mensch ist unter allen Geschöpfen[47] das edelste[48]—Dieser Affe[49] hat Ohren[50] wie ein Mensch.

[23] states.
[24] to appoint.
[25] boy.
[26] to write.
[27] girl.
[28] to draw.
[29] prettily.
[30] rapacious.
[31] animal.
[32] tree.
[33] cow.
[34] sale.
[35] to send.
[36] maid.
[37] to pursue.
[38] stag.
[39] to hunt.
[40] memory.
[41] sense.
[42] part.
[43] to live.
[44] superstition.
[45] charming.
[46] voice.
[47] creature.
[48] noble.
[49] monkey.
[50] ear.

2.

Ludwig, was für Leute[1] sind das?—Es ist ein Engländer und ein Deutscher; vier Franzosen[2] und eine Französinn; drey Spanier[3] und eine Spanierinn—Der Fürst[4] und die Fürstinn sind ausgefahren[5]—Der Graf[6] und die Gräfinn gehen diesen Abend[7] in die Opera—Der König[8] und die Königinn reiten[9] auf die Jagd—Die Amsel[10] singt nicht so schön als die Nachtigall—Diese Austern[11] sind nicht frisch—Die Wachteln[12] sind am besten, wann sie gebraten[13] sind—Den klügsten[14] Männern fehlet[15] es zuweilen[16] an Vorsichtigkeit—Wer ein Amt[17] hat der warte[18] des Amtes—Die Aemter werden an vielen Orten verkauft[19]—Das Spanische Geld[20] ist nicht gangbar[21] in diesem Lande[22]—Er ist seiner Herkunft[23] nach ein Edelmann[24]—Er ist des Schlafs[25] bedürftig—Er sieht seinem Bruder ähnlich[26]—Es war seines ältesten Bruders Frau[27]—Er hat keinen Bissen Brod zu essen[28]—Die Insel Korsika, die Stadt[29] Berlin, der November Monath—Ich bin des Schreibens müde[30].

[1] people.
[2] Frenchman.
[3] Spaniard.
[4] reigning prince
[5] to ride in a coach.
[6] count.
[7] evening.
[8] king.
[9] to ride.
[10] blackbird.
[11] oyster.
[12] quail.
[13] to roast.
[14] prudent.
[15] to be in want of.
[16] sometimes.
[17] employment.
[18] to attend.
[19] to sell.
[20] money.
[21] current.
[22] country.
[23] extraction.
[24] nobleman.
[25] sleep.
[26] like.
[27] wife.
[28] to eat.
[29] city.
[30] tired.

3.

Er war immer[1] ein Freund[2] der Armen[3]—Ich bin ein Freund der Wahrheit[4] und ein Feind[5] der Falschheit[6]—Zeiget[7] mir ein Zimmer[8], ich will zu Bette gehen—Ich zeigte das Gemälde[9] seiner Frau—Sie kam von Berlin—Er reißte[10] von England ab, und sie kam von Paris—Wollen wir morgen[11] nach Richmond gehen?—Von Herzen gerne[12], aber ich bitte, haben sie die Gefälligkeit[13], morgen mit mir zu Frühstücken[14]—Ich werde nicht ermangeln[15]—Wo ist ihre Frau Schwester[16]?—Sie ist aufs Land verreißt[17]—Haben sie schon die Merkwürdigkeiten[18] dieser Stadt gesehen, mein Herr?—Ja Madam!

1 always.
2 friend.
3 poor.
4 truth.
5 enemy.
6 falsehood.
7 to show.
8 room.
9 picture.
10 to set out.
11 to-morrow.
12 willingly.
13 goodness.
14 to breakfast.
15 to wait upon.
16 sister.
17 to go.
18 curiosity.

4.

Wie gefällt[1] ihnen London?—Ich glaube[2] nicht daß es seines gleichen[3] hat—London ist eine kleine Welt[4], wo man das Ende[5] nicht absehen[6] kann—

1 to please.
2 to believe.
3 equal.
4 world.
5 end.
6 to overlook.

Sind sie gesonnen[7] einige Zeit[8] in England zu verweilen[9]?—Ja, mein Herr, ich bin gesonnen mich ein Jahr hier aufzuhalten—Wo ist mein Bedienter[10]? Er ist ausgegangen[11]—Wer hat ihn ausgeschickt[12]?—Er ist für sich selbst ausgegangen—Wann er kömmt so schickt ihn auf mein Zimmer[13]—Sehr wohl, mein Herr, ich werde nicht ermangeln[14]—Was bringen sie uns gutes Neues[15] aus der Stadt?—Nicht viel sonderliches[16], mein Herr.

7 to intend.
8 time.
9 to stay.
10 servant.
11 to go out.
12 to send out.
13 room.
14 to fail.
15 news.
16 extraordinary.

5.

Ich schicke[1] ihnen hier die Bücher[2], mein Herr, die sie verlangen[3], wie auch zwey Buch[4] Papier—Dieser Fuhrmann[5] ist sehr arm, obgleich die Fuhrleute Geld[6] verdienen[7]—Diese Kaufleute beneiden[8] jene Edelleute[9], weil sie nicht so reich[10] sind—Dieses Kleid[11] ist von feinem Tuche[12]—Die Federn der Amseln[13] sind nicht so schön als der Wachtern[14]—Von den Affen[15] wird gesagt, daß sie die

1 to send.
2 book.
3 to desire.
4 quire.
5 waggoner.
6 money.
7 to earn.
8 to envy.
9 nobleman.
10 rich.
11 coat.
12 cloth.
13 blackbird.
14 quail.
15 monkey.

nächsten Verwandten[16] des Menschen sind—Gerade[17] als die Uhr[18] zwölfe schlug[19] kam er—Die Winde und die Stürme[20] sind den Schiffen oft gefährlich[21]—Der Hals[22] eines Wolfes ist bei weitem[23] nicht so lang, als eines Kameels; und die Hälse der Schwäne und der Störche sind länger als der Gänse[24].

[16] relation.
[17] exactly.
[18] clock.
[19] to strike.
[20] storm.
[21] dangerous.
[22] neck.
[23] far.
[24] goose.

6.

Die Frösche[1] mit ihren langen Hinterfüßen, springen[2] in die Bäche[3], und die Fische schwimmen in den Strömen—Diese Frau hat drey Töchter[4], und die jüngste ist so schön als ein Engel[5]—Die Haare meiner Schwester sind schwarz[6]—Die Gluth[7] des Feuers verzehret[8] das Holz[9] und verwandelt[10] es in Asche—Ich sahe heute früh[11] einen großen Hecht[12] eine lange Aal[13], und verschiedene[14] Gründlinge[15], welche mein Bruder fieng in dem Teiche[16], hinter unserm Hause—Ein Herzog ist nicht so viel als ein Erzherzog—Der Landwith[17] gehet zu

[1] frog.
[2] to jump.
[3] brook.
[4] daughter.
[5] angel.
[6] black.
[7] glowing.
[8] to consume.
[9] wood.
[10] to change.
[11] early.
[12] pike.
[13] eel.
[14] several.
[15] smelt.
[16] pond.
[17] farmer.

Grunde [18], wenn er die Wirthschaft [19] nicht verstehet—Der König und die Königinn, der Graf und die Gräfinn waren gegenwärtig [20]—Der Tanz gefällt [21], wenn der Tänzer seine Kunst verstehet—Ich danke ihnen für die gegenwärtige [22] Unterhaltung [23].

[18] to go to ruin.
[19] economy.
[20] present.
[21] to please.
[22] present.
[23] conversation.

OF ADJECTIVES.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. When the adjective is placed before the substantive, it must agree with it in gender, number, and case.

2. Where the adjective is placed after the substantive, the termination is omitted both in the singular and plural, e. gr.

der König ist gut, the king is good.
die Könige sind gut, the kings are good.

DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES,

ARE TWO, VIZ.

DECLENSION 1.

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	guter,	gute,	gutes.
G.	gutes,	guter,	gutes.
D.	gutem,	guter,	gutem.
A.	guten,	gute,	gutes.

Plural.

N.	gute,	for all three genders.
G.	guter,	
D.	guten,	
A.	gute,	

DECLENSION 2.

Singular. / *Plural.*

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.		Plural
N.	gute,	gute,	gute,	N.	guten,
G.	guten,	guten,	guten,	G.	guten,
D.	guten,	guten,	guten,	D.	guten,
A.	guten,	gute,	gute.	A.	guten.

ON DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

OBSERVATION.

The English scholar will learn how to form the degrees of comparison with great facility, e. gr.

The comparative is formed from the positive by adding the letter r, or the syllable er; and the superlative by the syllable ste, or este, e. g.

weise, wise; weiser, wiser; der Weiseste, the wisest.

schön, handsome, schöner, handsomer; der Schönste, the handsomest, &c.

Note 1. The declensions of the comparative and superlative follow those of the positive.

2. Monosyllable adjectives change the vowels a, o, u, in the comparative and superlative degree into their diphthongs ä, ö, ü, as, lang, long; länger, längste—grob, coarse; gröber, gröbste.

In the following exceptions the vowels remain unaltered through all the degrees,

bunt, of various colours. rund, round.
gerade, strait. sanft, soft.
hohl, hollow. stumm, dumb.
lahm, lame. toll, mad.
los, rid. zahm, tame.
munter, lively.

The following adjectives are irregular in their comparison: gut, good; besser, better; best, best; bald, soon; eher, sooner; eheste, soonest.

gern, willing; lieber, more willing; liebst, most willing.

viel, much; mehr, more; meiste, most.
bös, bad; schlimmer, worse; schlimmste, worst.
nahe, near; näher, nearer; nächste, next.
hoch, high; höher, higher; höchste, highest.

The comparative is always followed by als, or denn, and the superlative by von, or unter, or the genitive case alone, e. g.

Er ist reicher als (or denn) Krösus, he is richer than Crœsus.

Er ist der beste von seinen Brüdern, or
Er ist der beste unter seinen Brüdern, or
Er ist der beste seiner Brüder he is the best of his brothers.

ON NUMBERS OR NUMERALS.

I. The cardinal numbers are:

1 eins, (or ein) one,
2 zwey, two,
3 drey, three,
4 vier, four,
5 fünf, five,
6 sechs, six,
7 sieben, seven,
8 acht, eight,
9 neun, nine,
10 zehn, ten,
11 eilf, eleven,
12 zwölf, twelve,
13 dreyzehn, thirteen,
14 vierzehn, fourteen,
15 funfzehn fifteen,
16 sechszehn, sixteen,
17 siebzehn, seventeen,
18 achtzehn, eighteen,
19 neunzehn, nineteen,
20 zwanzig, twenty,

21 ein und zwanzig, twenty-one, &c.
30 dreyßig, thirty,
31 ein und dreißig, thirty-one, &c.
40 vierzig, forty,
41 ein und vierzig, forty-one, &c.
50 funfzig, fifty,
51 ein und funfzig, fifty-one, &c.
60 sechzig, sixty,
61 ein und sechzig, sixty-one, &c.
70 siebenzig, seventy.
71 ein und siebenzig, seventy-one, &c
80 achtzig, eighty,
81 ein und achtzig, eighty-one, &c.
90 neunzig, ninety,
91 ein und neunzig, ninety-one, &c. Thus the rest.

If the number runs beyond an hundred, the large number precedes the smaller one, as,

100 hundert, hundred,
101 hundert eins, hundred and one, &c.
102 hundert zwey, hundred and two, &c.

Note—It is singular that the indeclinable word expressing the abstract number should be taken from the neuter gender of the declinable, where there is a variation of gender, as in ein and zwey.

The first cardinal numbers are declinable. Eins, one; without an article, is declined like ein, eine, ein.

DECLENSION OF Zwey.

Masculine.

N. zween Männer, two men,
G. zweener Männer, of two men,
D. zweenen Männern, to two men,
A. zween Männer, two men.

Feminine.

N. zwo Frauen, two women,
G. zwoer Frauen, of two women,
D. zwoen Frauen, to two women,
A. zwo Frauen, two women.

Neuter.

N. zwey Kinder, two children,
G. zweyer Kinder, of two children,
D. zweyen Kindern, to two children,
A. zwey Kinder, two children.

DECLENSION OF Drey.

Note—drey, three; is used in the same manner before all three genders, as,

N. drey Männer, three men,
G. dreyer Männer, of three men,
D. dreyen Männern, to three men,
A. drey Männer, three men.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE CARDINAL NUMBERS.

The compound numerals only alter the last part of the word, e. g. mit sechszehnen, with sixteen, mit fünf und zwanzigen, with five and twenty, &c. and not mit sechsen zehen, or mit fünfen und zwanzigen.

Hundert, a hundred; Tausend, a thousand, vary in the same manner, when not considered as substantives.

II. The ordinal numbers are formed from the cardinal ones, by adding te, and after zwanzig, ste; (except der erste, the first; der dritte, the third; not der einste, der dreite.)

The declension of ordinal numbers is like that of adjectives.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. The numerals of proportion, are formed from the cardinals by the addition of:

a. the syllable, fach,
b. the word, fältig,
c. the syllable. mal, e. gr.

einfach, einfältig, single.
zweyfach, zweyfältig, double, or twofold.
dreyfach, dreyfältig, triple, or threefold.
vierfach, vierfältig, quadruple, or fourfold, &c.
einmal, once.
zweymal, twice.
dreymal, thrice.
viermal, fourtimes, &c.

When used with the article, they are declined like the adjectives.

Note—We say zweyfach, and zwiefach, but not zweenfach, and zwofach; and this rule also extends to zwey, when compounded with fältig or mal.

2. The collective numbers, which, when considered separately, become substantives: are, das Zehend, the ten; das Dutzend, the dozen; das Mandel, the fifteen; das Hundert, the hundred; das Tausend, the thousand; das Schock, the sixty, &c.

Note—All these are neuter, except eine Zehn, a ten; eine Neune, a nine; eine Achte, an eight.

3. The distributive numbers, which are all declinable, are formed:

a. By the addition of s to the dative case of the ordinal number, as it is declined with the definite article.

Except, erstlich, firstly, which is formed like the adjectives ending in lich.

b. From the neuter of the cardinal number (when declined without an article) repeated twice; the particle je preceding, and und being inserted between them.

c. By the addition of the dissyllable erley, to the cardinal numbers.

Examples:

erstlich, erstens, or zum ersten, in the first place.

zweytens, or zum zweyten, in the second place, &c.

je eins und eins, one by one.
je zwey und zwey, two by two, &c.
einerley, of one sort.
zweierley, of two sorts.
dreierley, of three sorts, &c.

Observe, that zum ersten, zum zweiten, &c. are nothing but the dative cases of the ordinal numbers, (declined with the definite article) agreeing with the substantives Stelle, or Plaz, place, (understood) and governed by the preposition zu, to.

GENERAL REMARKS.

1. Only one man, woman, &c. is expressed in German by nur ein Mann, nur eine Frau, or ein einziger Mann, eine einzige Frau, (see in the numerical pronouns.)

2. Both, or both the one and the other, is expressed by alle beide, or alle zwey.

3. One and a half must be rendered by anderthalb, as, anderthalb Schuh, a foot and a half. Two and a half, must be rendered by drittehalb, as, drittehalb Elle, two ells and a half, &c. and in speaking of the hour of the day, we say, halb eins, half past twelve; halb zwey, half past one, &c.

4. Paar, a pair; also signifies in German a few: as, ein paar Worte, a few words.
ein paar Eyer, a few eggs.

Adjectives (or the accidents of nouns) are by the Germans subdivided into two classes,

1. of *quality*; 2. of *circumstances*.

The first class comprehends those accidents which are inherent in the noun itself, as roth, red; viereckigt, square; gut, good, &c.

The second, those which are external to it; to this latter are referred the articles, numerals, and pronouns.

As many substantives admit not of different variations in all their cases, and consequently ambiguity might arise, this defect is in some degree remedied either by the termination of the article or of the adjective.

1. An adjective, if it be preceded by the article der, by a numeral, or any pronoun, whose nominative singular have the terminations r, e, s, is declined according to the 2d declension.

Of this description are: der, aller, mancher, jeder, dieser, jener—der-selbe, der-jenige, solcher, welcher, beide *, a. gr.

der gute Mann, the good man.
dieser fromme Vater, this pious father.
mancher kluge Mann, many a prudent man.
manchem bösen Menschen, to many a wicked man, &c.

unser, euer and ihr, are to be excepted, for the er and r, are not, properly speaking, the inflection of the nominative.

* Beide is from its nature only plural, but admits of all the variations of case.

The same rule must be observed, if more than one adjective follow the article, e. gr.

dieser alte brave Mann, this old brave man;

jene schönen rothen Blumen, those beautiful red flowers.

2. An adjective, if it be preceded by the article ein, or by a pronoun, whose nominative and accusative singular have not the termination of the first declension (er, e, es and en, e, es,) assumes these terminations in the nominative and accusative singular, but in all other cases and genders of both numbers terminates in en.

Of this description are ein, (as well the article as numeral) kein, viel, wenig, mehr; the possessives mein, dein, sein, unser, euer, ihr, dero, and the personals ich, du, er, &c. e. gr.

ich armer Mann, I poor man;

mir armen (not armem) Manne, to me poor man;

du gute Seele, thou good soul;

ein schönes Kind, a fine child;

mein eigenes Haus, my own house;

meinem eigenen Hause, to my own house;

mit dero gütigen Erlaubniß, with your kind permission.

The same rule must be observed, if more than one adjective follow the article or pronoun, e. gr. dein guter alter ehrlicher Vater, thy good

old honest father; ein einiger lieber Sohn, an only dear son.

As an exception to the two preceding rules, it may be observed, that the nominative, vocative (which is like the nominative) and accusative plural sometimes terminate in e; as,

meine arme Lippen, my poor lips, &c.

3. If an adjective, unpreceded by any other word, goes before a substantive, the first is declined according to the first declension, as, rother Wein, red wine; gehorsame Kinder, obedient children.

If two or more adjectives unpreceded by any other word, go before a substantive, the first is declined according to the first declension, and the others adopt the second rule; that is, in the nominative and accusative cases singular terminate in er, e, es, and en, e, es respectively, and in all other cases and genders of both numbers terminate in en; e. gr.

guter weiser Vater, good wise father;
gutem weisen Vater, to—
reife süße Frucht, ripe sweet fruit;
reifer süßen Frucht, of—

If a numeral precedes an adjective, in those cases where the numeral has not the terminations of the first declension, the adjective assumes them; in all other cases the adjective follows the second declension; e. gr.

zwey lange Tage, two long days,
zweier langen Tage, of—
drey baare Thaler, three dollars ready money.
dreier baaren Thaler, of—&c.

The masculine and neuter genders of the genitive singular, to avoid the repetition of the letter s, are sometimes made to terminate in en, as, gerades Weges, strait course; hiesiges Ortes, this present place; are better expressed by geraden Weges, hiesigen Ortes, &c. the termination of the substantive preventing any doubt respecting the case.

For a similar reason, the dative case of adjectives ending in m, as, arm, angenehm, vornehm, &c. is sometimes terminated in en rather than in em.

Participles, as far as relate to their declensions, do not differ from adjectives.

EXERCISES

ON THE

ADJECTIVES, DEGREES OF COMPARISON, AND NUMERALS.

I.

Mein Bruder hat gestern eine reiche und schöne Frau geheuratet[1]—Die ängstliche[2] Sorge[3] eines klugen[4] Vaters und einer rechtschaffenen[5] Mutter ist auf eine gute Erziehung[6] ihrer Kinder gerichtet[7]—Dieser Ring kommt von einem jungen Frauenzimmer[8]—Geschickte[9] Kinder soll man loben[10]—Mein Oheim[11] kaufte[12] gestern eine schwarze Stute[13], und mein Vater verkaufte[14] seinen braunen[15] Hengst[16], weil er zu wild war—Rheinwein ist besser als rother Portwein—Wer sollte sich des armen Mannes, der armen Frau, und des kranken[17] Kindes nicht annehmen[18]?—Die reichen[19] Leute[20] sind sterblich[21] wie die armen—Wein ist besser als

[1] to marry.
[2] anxious.
[3] care.
[4] prudent.
[5] affectionate.
[6] education.
[7] to direct.
[8] lady.
[9] clever.
[10] to praise.
[11] uncle.
[12] to buy.
[13] mare.
[14] to sell.
[15] brown.
[16] stallion.
[17] sick.
[18] to take care.
[19] rich.
[20] people.
[21] mortal.

Wasser, und Fleisch ohne Brod ist ungesund[22]—Halb England enthält[23] mehr Einwohner[24] als ganz Schottland—Die Fleißigen[25] Gelehrten[26] lesen allerley tiefsinnige[27] Bücher—Starker[28] Wein ist gesund für einen schwachen[29] Magen[30]—Süße[31] Früchte[32] schmecken[33] angenehm—Wenn die Tage lang sind, so sind die Nächte kurz[34]—Schönheit[35] ist vergänglich[36], Tugend[37] aber preiswürdig[38]—

[22] unwholesome.
[23] to contain.
[24] inhabitant.
[25] industious.
[26] scholar.
[27] profound.
[28] strong.
[29] feeble.
[30] stomach.
[31] sweet.
[32] fruit.
[33] to taste.
[34] short.
[35] beauty.
[36] transitory.
[37] virtue.
[38] praise-worthy.

2.

Der Löwe ist wild, der Tiger noch wilder, und die Hyene das wildeste unter allen Thieren[1]—Die höhere Berge[2] sind nicht so fruchtbar[3], als die niedrigen[4]—Dieses Tuch ist weiß, jenes weißer und das, vor euch, das schwärzeste[5]—Euer Weg nach Hause ist kurz[6], der unsrige noch kürzer; der seinige aber der kürzeste—Er hat eine gesunde[7] Frau; sein Nachbar eine noch gesundere, und jener Bauer[8] die gesundeste—Diese Eiche[9] ist hohl, jener Baum[10] ist hohler, und dieser Weidenbaum[11]

[1] animal.
[2] mountain.
[3] fertile.
[4] low.
[5] black.
[6] short.
[7] healthy.
[8] villager, boor.
[9] oak.
[10] tree.
[11] willow.

am hohlesten—Eure Katze ist zahm[12], sein kleiner Hund noch zahmer; aber meiner Schwester ihr Canarienvogel[13] ist der zahmste—Er giebt gern[14], jener noch lieber, und dieser am liebsten—Johann ist stumm, der Fisch stummer, aber die Todten[15] sind am stummsten—Franz thut viel, sein Bruder noch mehr, und seine Schwester am meisten—Man sagt im deutschen: nehmen[16] sie diese Schnur einfach[17], zweifach[18], dreifach[19] und vierfach[20]—Hundert und zwanzig Birnen[21], die sie mitbrachten[22], waren nicht von einerley, oder zweierley, sondern von achterley Art[23]—Wie viel verlangen[24] sie?—Ich verlange ein Dutzend—Sie verkauften[25] das Zehend für sechs Pfennige[26], und das Hundert für fünftehalb Schillinge—Diese Frau trug[27] vier Schock[28] Aepfel, und jener Knabe zehen Dutzend—Meine Mutter gab heute meiner Schwester ein paar seidene Handschuh[29] zum Geschenke[30]—Lesen sie ein paar Zeilen[31] in diesem Brief[32]—Zween Männer, gingen mit ihren zwo Frauen, eine von ihnen ist die Mutter dreier Kinder[33].

12 tame.
13 canary-bird.
14 willingly.
15 dead.
16 to take.
17 single.
18 double.
19 treble.
20 fourfold.
21 pear.
22 to bring, or carry with.
23 sort, kind.
24 to want, desire.
25 to sell.
26 pence.
27 to carry.
28 score.
29 gloves.
30 present.
31 line.
32 letter.
33 child

II. *OF PRONOUNS.*

(There are eight species, viz.)

1. Persönliche, personals.
2. Zueignende, possessives.
3. Anzeigende, demonstratives.
4. Beziehende, relatives.
5. Fragende, interrogatives.
6. Zählende, numericals.
7. Unbestimmte, indefinites.
8. Unveränderliche, invariables.

DECLENSION OF PERSONALS.

FIRST PERSON.

Singular.	*Plural.*
N. ich, I,	N. Wir, we,
G. meiner, of me,	G. unser, of us,
D. mir, to me,	D. uns, to us,
A. mich, me.	A. uns, us.

SECOND PERSON.

Singular.	*Plural.*
N. du, thou,	N. ihr, you,
G. deiner, of thee,	G. euer, of you,
D. dir, to thee,	D. euch, to you,
A. dich, thee.	A. euch, you.

THIRD PERSON.

Singular.

N. er, he; ſie, she; es, it,
G. ſeiner, of him; ihr, of her; ſeiner, of it,
D. ihm, (ſich) to him; ihr, (ſich) to her, or to it,
A. ihn, or es, (ſich) him or it; ſie (ſich) her,

Plural.

N. ſie, they,
G. ihrer, of them,
D. ihnen, (ſich) to them,
A. ſie, (ſich) them.

Note—For the various ways of addressing people, see the Exercises page 84.

Observation. The pronoun ſich, signifies himself, herself, itself, themselves; and is used after reciprocal verbs, as will be shewn in its proper place.

DECLENSION OF mein, *my.*

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	mein,	meine,	mein, my.
G.	meines,	meiner,	meines,
D.	meinem,	meiner,	meinem,
A.	meinen,	meine	mein.

Plural.

N. meine, ...
G. meiner, ...
D. meinen, ...
A. meine, ...

The following are declined in the same manner.

THE POSSESSIVES.

dein,	deine,	dein, thy,
sein,	seine,	sein, his, its,
ihr,	ihre,	ihr, her,
unserer,	unsere,	unser, our,
euer,	eure,	euer, your,
ihr,	ihre,	ihr, their,
meiner,	meine,	meines, mine,
deiner,	deine,	deines, thine,
seiner,	seine,	seines, his,
ihrer,	ihre,	ihres, hers,
unserer,	unsere,	unseres, ours,
eurer,	eure,	eures, yours,
ihrer,	ihre,	ihres, theirs, or

der meine, die meine, das meine, mine, &c.
der meinige, die meinige, das meinige mine, &c.

Note 1. Mein, meine, mein, dein, deine, dein, &c. are always joined to a noun: as, mein Fuß, my foot; mein Kopf, my head; meine Hand, my hand; mein Herz, my heart, &c.

Meiner, meine, meines, der meine, die meine, das meine, or der meinige, &c. are used without a noun, when the same is understood: as, das ist mein Fuß, that is my foot; nein, es ist meiner, or der meine, or der meinige, no, it is mine.

Meiner, meine, meines, is declined like guter, gute, gutes.

Note 2. Mein and meiner, are generally said to answer to *my* and *mine* in English. They do in the instances above mentioned. There is one construction, however, where in English the possessive mine is to be rendered not by meiner, but by mein, viz. when it is separated from its noun by a verb, e. gr.

This book is *mine*, dieses Buch ist mein.

THE DEMONSTRATIVES.

Singular.

N. der,	die,	das, that, who or which,
G. deß or dessen,	der or deren,	deß or dessen,
D. dem,	der,	dem,
A. den,	die	das.

Plural.

N. die, those,
G. derer, deren,
D. denen,
A. die.

To this Class belong also the following:

dieser,	diese,	dieses, (dies or dieß,)	this,
jener,	jene,	jenes,	that,
mancher,	manche,	manches,	many a—
solcher,	solche,	solches,	such,
jeder,	jede,	jedes,	each,
jedweder,	jedwede,	jedwedes,	every,
jeglicher,	jegliche,	jegliches,	any.

All these are declined like guter, gute, gutes.

Note—The four last of these pronouns are used with the indefinite article, without altering their first signification.

RELATIVES.

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem:	Neut.	
N.	welcher,	welche,	welches,	which or who.
G.	welches,	welcher,	welches,	
D.	welchem,	welcher,	welchem,	
A.	welchen,	welche,	welches.	

Plural.

N. welche,
G. welcher,
D. welchen,
A. welche,
} for all three genders.

Note—The demonstrative pronoun, der, die, das, is as frequently used for a relative pronoun, as the foregoing one; as is likewise the particle so, which is indeclinable.

INTERROGATIVES.

N. wer? who—was? what?—
G. weß? wessen? whose?—
D. wem? to whom?—
A. wen? whom?—was? what? have no plural.

Observ. Welcher, welche, welches, which; though a relative pronoun, is yet frequently used as an interrogative one. In the same manner, was für einer? was für eine? was für eines? occurs frequently as an interrogative pronoun; and then the word einer, &c. only is declined, was für, remaining the same.

NUMERALS.

ein,	eine,	ein, a or one,
kein,	keine,	kein, no or none, are declined like the article ein, eine, ein,
einer,	eine,	eines, one,
keiner,	keine,	keines, none, are declined like guter, gute, gutes.

der einige, die einige, das einige, the only,
. . einzige, . . einzige, . . einzige, . . only one,
ein einiger, eine einige, ein einiges, an only,
. . einziger, . . einzige, . . einziges, an only, are declined like the adjective with these articles.

INDEFINITES.

der eine, die eine, das eine, the one,
. . andere, . . andere, . . andere, the other,
are declined like the adjective with this article.

einiger, einige, einiges, some or any; are declined like guter, gute, gutes.

Jemand, *Somebody*.

N. Jemand,
G. Jemands or Jemandes,
D. Jemand . . Jemanden,
A. Jemand . . Jemanden,

Niemand, *Nobody.*

N. Niemand,
G. Niemands or Niemandes,
D. Niemand . . Niemanden,
A. Niemand . . Niemanden.

Jedermann, *Every Body.*

G. Jedermanns. D. Jedermann. A. Jedermann.

etlicher, etliche, etliches, some,
selbiger, selbige, selbiges, that, the same; are declined like guter, gute, gutes.

derselbe, dieselbe, dasselbe, the same.
derselbige, dieselbige, dasselbige, the same.
derjenige, diejenige, dasjenige, that, (he, she, it) are declined like the adjective with this article.

THE INVARIABLE PRONOUNS OR ADVERBS.

ich selbst, or selbsten, or selber, I myself,
du . . . . thou thyself,
er . . . . he himself,
sie . . . . she herself,
es . . . . itself,
wir . . . . we ourselves,
ihr . . . . you yourselves,
sie . . . . they themselves,
Gott . . . . God himself,
die Einwohner selbst, or selbsten, or selber, the inhabitants themselves.

THE FOLLOWING ARE ALSO INVARIABLE.

welcherley, which sort,	einerley, one sort.
solcherley, such sort,	keinerley, no sort.
mancherley, many a sort,	einigerley, any sort.
dieserley, this sort,	vielerley, many sorts.
jenerley, that sort,	allerley, all sorts.
etwas, something,	nichts, nothing.

Note—The following examples shew the rule by which all words, signifying number, may be changed into adverbs; as,

ein, one, ...	einerley, one sort,
zwey, two, ...	zweierley, two sorts,
drey, three, ...	dreierley, three sorts,
vier, four, ...	viererley, four sorts,
zehn, ten, ...	zehnerley, ten sorts,
hundert, hundred, .	hunderterley, hundred sorts,
tausend, thousand, .	tausenderley, thousand sorts,
	&c.

EXERCISES

ON THE PRONOUNS.

1.

Ich lese[1] und du schreibst[2]—Er redet[3] und sie lacht—Ich bin seiner fast[4] müde[5]—Ich habe ihrer genug[6]—Ich habe ihn heute noch nicht gesehen[7]—Ihr habet euch in eurer Rechnung[8] sehr[9] geirret[10]—Es ist ihnen nicht besser als zu Hause[11]—Ich selbst habe diesen Brief[12] geschrieben—Sie hat es selber gesagt—Von uns haben sie keine Hülfe[13] zu gewarten[14]—Man spricht von euch in der ganzen[15] Stadt[16]—Ich will euch selbsten dessen überzeugen[17]—Mein Bruder ist verreiset[18] und meine Schwester ist nicht zu Hause—Meiner Schwester einzige[19] Tochter ist gestorben[20]—Von deinem Bruder, von deiner Schwester und von deinen Kindern[21] will ich gar nichts weiter[22] sagen—Wir lieben[23] die Unsri-

[1] to read
[2] to write
[3] to speak
[4] almost
[5] tired
[6] enough
[7] to see
[8] account
[9] much
[10] to do wrong.
[11] home
[12] letter
[13] assistance
[14] to expect
[15] whole
[16] town
[17] to convince
[18] to depart
[19] only
[20] to die
[21] child
[22] farther
[23] to love

gen, und werden geliebet sowohl von den Eurigen, als auch von den Ihrigen—Der ist klug[24], der sich in alle Fälle[25] zu schicken[26] weis[27]—Das ist es eben[28], wovon wir neulich[29] redeten—

[24] prudent
[25] case
[26] to accommodate
[27] to know
[28] just
[29] lately.

2.

Dieser Mann ist weit großmüthiger[1] als jener—Dieses Pferd[2] ist viel besser abgerichtet[3] als jenes—Diese und jene taugen nichts—Eben derselbe Mann der meiner Schwester begegnet[5] ist, ist auch mir heute begegnet—Ihr redet von seiner Schwester? ich kenne dieselbe gar wohl—Das ist die Person um welcherwillen[6] mein Oheim[7] so bekümmert[8] ist—Kann man wohl diejenigen lieben, deren Laster[9] die ganze Welt verabscheuet[10]?—Die Bücher, welche ich von London erwartet[11], sind schon unterwegens[12]—Die Leute, welchen ihr euer Geld[13] geliehen[14] sind böse Zähler[15]—Wer hat das gethan? —Sein Bruder und seine Frau haben es gethan—

[1] magnanimous
[2] horse
[3] to dress
[4] to be good for
[5] to meet
[6] sake
[7] uncle
[8] to be grieved
[9] vice
[10] to detest
[11] to expect
[12] on the road
[13] money
[14] to lend
[15] paymaster

Wessen ist dieser Rock [16]—Meines Vaters—Welches gefällt [17] euch am besten? dieses oder jenes?—Keins von beiden—Hier sind zwo Taschenuhren [18], welche gefällt euch am besten?—Welcher von beiden gebet ihr den Vorzug [19]?—Von welchen Leuten habt ihr gesprochen [20]—

[16] coat
[17] to please
[18] watch
[19] preference
[20] to speak

3.

Mein Bruder hat mir drey Bücher geschenkt [1], was für eins wollet ihr davon?—Man wirds schon erfahren [2], wenn ihr es gleich verschweigen wollet [3]—Er hat kein Geld und keine Freunde—Wir bedürfen [4] keines Geldes—Alle wissen [5], daß ich nicht schuldig bin [6], und nicht ein einziger [7] hat etwas [8] darwider [9]—Ich habe niemanden [10] Unrecht [11] gethan, und doch kann ich kein Recht [12] finden [13]—Aller Augen [14] sind auf ihre Schönheit [15] gerichtet [16]—Wenn der eine will, so will der andere nicht—Der Zorn [17] hat schon manchen getödet [18]—Eure Kinder werden von jedermann gepriesen [19]—Er hat

[1] to make a present
[2] to experience
[3] to conceal
[4] to want
[5] to know
[6] to be guilty
[7] a single one
[8] something
[9] against it
[10] nobody
[11] wrong
[12] justice
[13] to find
[14] eye
[15] beauty
[16] to attach
[17] anger
[18] to kill
[19] to praise

uns eins und andere von seinen Kunststücken[20] gewiesen[21]—Sind sie schon lange in London?—Es sind heute gerade[22] vierzehn Tage—Wie befinden sich ihre Eltern[23]?—Sie sind alle wohl auf—Was machest[24] du da?—Ich arbeite[25]—Wollet ihr heute[26] zu mir kommen?—Wann sie es erlauben[27]—Wer hat es mir gesagt[28]—Du hast mir es gesagt—Er hat es ihm gesagt, und sie sagte es meinem Bruder—Seine Majestät der König[29] sind heute auf die Jagd[30] geritten[31]—Seine Durchlaucht[32] der Prinz Friedrich—Jungfer[33] Base[34], wie gefällt ihnen das Wetter?—Wollen wir nicht einen Spaziergang[35] thun[36]?—

[20] trick
[21] to shew
[22] just
[23] parents
[24] to do
[25] to work
[26] to-day
[27] to permit
[28] to tell
[29] king
[30] hunting
[31] to ride
[32] highness
[33] (not expressed)
[34] cousin
[35] walk
[36] take

4.

Guten Abend Herr Wirth[1]—Hat er gute Betten[2]?—Es fehlet[3] in meinem Hause an nichts—Was belieben[4] sie für Wein zu trinken?—Bring er mir eine Flasche alten Hochheimer—Der steht ihnen zu Diensten[5]—Schwester! wo kommst du her?—Ich komme so eben aus der Kirche—Johann

[1] landlord
[2] bed
[3] to want
[4] to please
[5] service

bringt mir ein Licht—Sogleich[6] gnädiger[7] Herr—Ihr Diener mein Herr—Dero gehorsamster[8] Diener—Ich bin gänzlich[9] der ihrige—Belieben sie zu sehen—Sie sind gar[10] zu höflich[11]—O es sind nur deutsche[12] Komplimenten—Es ist meine Schuldigkeit[13] ihnen solche bekannt[14] zu machen—Das Anerbieten[15] so (welches) sie mir thun, nehme ich mit Vergnügen an, und wenn diejenigen so (welche) sich für meine Freunde ausgeben[16], eben[17] so gütig gewesen wären, so würden mein Haus und Garten nicht öffentlich verkauft[18] worden seyn—Ein jeder ging[19] bey guter Zeit nach Hause, und niemand[20] blieb[21] zurück—Manches[22] Glas Wein war getrunken, und manches schöne[23] Lied wurde gesungen—Wer mich hochschätzet[24], den schätze ich wieder hoch.

6 immediately
7 gracious
8 obedient
9 wholly
10 very
11 civil
12 German
13 duty
14 to make known
15 offer
16 to pretend
17 equally
18 to sell
19 to go
20 nobody
21 to remain
22 many
23 handsome
24 to esteem

5.

Dieser unwürdige[1] Mensch liebt niemand als sich selbst—Der Mann dessen Frau ihr da sehet[2], und von der ihr vorhin sprachet[3], ist der Bruder desjenigen Schusters, von dem ihr heute die Stiefeln bekommen habt, welche euch so wohl gefa-

1 worthless
2 to see
3 to speak

len[4]—Von wem habt ihr diesen Brief bekommen?—Ist diese die Feder, womit ihr den Brief schriebet?—Es ist dieselbe Feder, welche dort am Fenster lag—Seid ihr der Besitzer[5] dieses Gartens?—Dieser Stuhl[6] sollte nicht an diesem Orte[7] stehen—Wessen ist dieser Hut?—Er ist der meinige, der deinige, der seinige—Sehet dort jene Heerde[8] Schaafe—Hier am Fenster liegen Bücher und Landcharten[9] zu eurer Unterhaltung[10]—Sein Verstand ist helle[11], seine Seele ist edel, und sein Herz ist redlich[12]—Seine Brüder, Schwestern und seine Kinder haben ein gutes Ansehen[13]—Von was (wovon) redet ihr? Was für Wein ist das?—Was fehlet ihnen? Nichts!—Ich bin ganz wohl.

[4] to please
[5] possessor
[6] chair
[7] place
[8] flock
[9] map
[10] amusement
[11] clear
[12] honest
[13] appearance

III. *OF THE VERBS.*

OBSERVATIONS.

The learner will perceive, from the following observations, how remarkably similar the form of the verb in the German language is to that in the English.

1. In the German language there are only two tenses, the present and the preterimperfect; the future (which is a compound tense, in as much as it consists of the auxiliary joined to the infinitive mood) may be called the indefinite.

2. The variations of the definite tenses, consist only in the proper variations of the auxiliary, joined to the present or perfect participle, as in English.

3. The number of moods is the same in both languages.

AUXILIARY VERBS.

The auxiliary verbs are those which are indispensably required for a complete conjugation, and we must acknowledge three such verbs in the German language.

The first is haben, to have. This serves for the formation of the preterperfect, preterpluperfect, and second future tenses, in the active voice:

The second seyn, to be. It makes the preterperfect, preterpluperfect, and second future of some neuter verbs, and likewise helps to compose those tenses in the passive voice.

The third is werden. This verb signifies, 1. a future event, whether it consists in acting, being, or suffering. Thus it expresses the English auxiliaries of the future tense, *shall* and *will*. With this qualification, it produces all the future tenses. 2. It denotes the coming into a certain state, or condition. Therefore, when joined with a noun, it answers to the English *to become*. But with this power, it is likewise employed to form the passive voice.

Note—It will be seen from the examples of the German conjugation, in the following pages, that the principal parts of the verb are, the present, the preterimperfect, the infinitive, and the preterite participle. These may be considered as the radicals, from which all, or most tenses, are derived. We shall for this reason, place them at the head of every verb, that will be exhibited for the purpose of conjugation.

FIRST AUXILIARY.

Haben, *To Have.*

Habe, present tense.	Haben, infinitive mood.
Hatte, preterimperfect.	Gehabt, preterite participle.

INDICATIVE MOOD.	SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.
PRESENT TENSE.	
Singular.	*Singular.*
Ich habe, I have,	Ich habe, (if) I have,
du hast, thou hast,	du habest, thou have,
er (sie es) hat, he (she it) has.	er (sie es) habe, he (she it) have.
Plural.	*Plural.*
Wir haben, we have,	Wir haben, we have,
ihr habet or habt, you have,	ihr habet, you have,
sie haben, they have.	sie haben, they have.
PRETERIMPERFECT.	
Singular.	*Singular.*
Ich hatte, I had,	Ich hätte, I had,
du hattest, thou hadst,	du hättest, thou had,
er hatte, he had.	er hätte, he had.
Plural.	*Plural.*
Wir hatten, we had,	Wir hätten, we had,
ihr hattet, you had,	ihr hättet, you had,
sie hatten, they had.	sie hätten, they had.
PRETERPERFECT.	
Singular.	*Singular.*
Ich habe gehabt, I have had,	Ich habe gehabt, I have had,
du hast gehabt, thou hast had,	du habest gehabt, thou hadst had,
er hat gehabt, he has had.	er habe gehabt, he have had.

Plural.	*Plural.*
Wir haben gehabt, we have had,	Wir haben gehabt, (if) we have had,
ihr habet (or habt) gehabt, you have had,	ihr habet gehabt, you have had,
sie haben gehabt, they have had.	sie haben gehabt, they have had.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Singular.	*Singular.*
Ich hatte gehabt, I had had,	Ich hätte gehabt, I had had,
du hattest gehabt, thou had had,	du hättest gehabt, thou had had,
er hatte gehabt, he had had.	er hätte gehabt, he had had.

Plural.	*Plural.*
Wir hatten gehabt, we had had,	Wir hätten gehabt, we had had,
ihr hattet gehabt, you had had,	ihr hättet gehabt, you had had,
sie hatten gehabt, they had had.	sie hätten gehabt, they had had.

FIRST FUTURE.

Singular.	*Singular.*
Ich werde haben, I shall have,	Ich werde haben, I shall have,
du wirst haben, thou shalt or wilt have,	du werdest haben, thou shalt have,
er wird haben, he shall or will have.	er werde haben, he shall have.

Plural.

Wir werden haben, we shall have,
ihr werdet haben, you shall or will have,
sie werden haben, they shall or will have.

Plural.

Wir werden haben, (if) we shall have,
ihr werdet haben, you shall have,
sie werden haben, they shall have.

SECOND FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde gehabt haben, I shall have had,
du wirst gehabt haben, thou shalt have had,
er wird gehabt haben, he shall have had.

Singular.

Ich werde gehabt haben, I shall have had,
du werdest gehabt haben, thou shalt have had,
er werde gehabt haben, he shall have had.

Plural.

Wir werden gehabt haben, we shall have had,
ihr werdet gehabt haben, you shall have had,
sie werden gehabt haben, they shall have had.

Plural.

Wir werden gehabt haben, we shall have had,
ihr werdet gehabt haben, you shall have had,
sie werden gehabt haben, they shall have had.

FIRST FUTURE INDEFINITE.

Singular.

Ich würde haben, I should or would have,
du würdest haben, thou shouldst or wouldst have.
er würde haben, he should or would have.

Plural.

Wir würden haben, we should or would have,
ihr würdet haben, you should or would have,
sie würden haben, they should or would have.

SECOND FUTURE INDEFINITE.

Singular.

Ich würde gehabt haben, I should or would have had,
du würdest gehabt haben, thou shouldst or wouldst have had,
er würde gehabt haben, he should or would have had.

Plural.

Wir würden gehabt haben, we should or would have had,
ihr würdet gehabt haben, you should or would have had,
sie würden gehabt haben, they should or would have had.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Habe du, have thou,	Habet ihr, have you,
Habe er, (sie, es) let him (her, it) have.	Haben sie, let them have.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRES. Haben, to have.
PRET. Gehabt haben, to have had.
FUT. Haben werden, to be about to have.

PARTICIPLES.

PRES. Habend, having.
PRET. Gehabt, had.

SECOND AUXILIARY.

Seyn, *To Be.*

Bin, Pres.	Seyn, Infinit.
War, Pret. Imperf.	Gewesen, Pret. Part.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
PRESENT.	
Singular.	*Singular.*
Ich bin, I am,	Ich sey, (if) I be,
du bist, thou art,	du seyest, (or seyst), thou be,
er ist, he is.	er sey, he be.
Plural.	*Plural.*
Wir sind, we are,	Wie seyen, (or seyn), we be,
ihr seyd, you are,	ihr seyed, (or seyd), you be,
sie sind, they are.	sie seyen, (or seyn), they be.
PRETERIMPERFECT.	
Singular.	*Singular.*
Ich war, I was,	Ich wäre, I were,
du warest, (or warst), thou wast,	du wärest, thou wert,
er war, he was.	er wäre, he were.

Plural.	*Plural.*
Wir waren, we were,	Wir wären, (if) we were,
ihr waret, (or wart), you were,	ihr wäret, you were,
ſie waren, they were.	ſie wären, they were,

PRETERPERFECT.

Singular.	*Singular.*
Ich bin geweſen, I have been,	Ich ſey geweſen, I have been,
du biſt geweſen, thou hast been,	du ſeyeſt, (or ſeyſt) geweſen, thou have been,
er iſt geweſen, he has been.	er ſey geweſen, he have been.

Plural.	*Plural.*
Wir ſind geweſen, we have been,	Wie ſeyen (or ſeyn) geweſen, we have been,
ihr ſeyd geweſen, you have been,	ihr ſeyed (or ſeyd) geweſen, you have been,
ſie ſind geweſen, they have been.	ſie ſeyen (or ſeyn) geweſen, they have been.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Singular.	*Singular.*
Ich war geweſen, I had been,	Ich wäre geweſen, I had been,
du wareſt geweſen, thou hadst been,	du wäreſt geweſen, thou hadst been,
er war geweſen, he had been.	er wäre geweſen, he had been.

Plural.	*Plural.*
Wir waren gewesen, we had been,	Wir wären gewesen, (if) we had been,
ihr waret gewesen, you had been,	ihr wäret gewesen, you had been,
sie waren gewesen, they had been.	sie wären gewesen, they had been.

FIRST FUTURE.

Singular.	*Singular.*
Ich werde seyn, I shall be,	Ich werde seyn, I shall be,
du wirst seyn, thou shalt or wilt be,	du werdest seyn, thou shalt be,
er wird seyn, he shall or will be.	er werde seyn, he shall be.

Plural.	*Plural.*
Wir werden seyn, we shall be,	Wir werden seyn, we shall be,
ihr werdet seyn, you shall or will be,	ihr werdet seyn, you shall be,
sie werden seyn, they shall or will be.	sie werden seyn, they shall be.

SECOND FUTURE.

Singular.	*Singular.*
Ich werde gewesen seyn, I shall have been,	Ich werde gewesen seyn, I shall have been,
du wirst gewesen seyn, thou shalt have been,	du werdest gewesen seyn, thou shalt have been,
er wird gewesen seyn, he shall have been.	er werde gewesen seyn, he shall have been.

Plural.

Wir werden gewesen seyn, we shall have been,
ihr werdet gewesen seyn, you shall have been,
sie werden gewesen seyn, they shall have been.

Plural.

Wir werden gewesen seyn, (if) we shall have been,
ihr werdet gewesen seyn, you shall have been,
sie werden gewesen seyn, they shall have been.

FIRST FUTURE INDEFINITE.

Singular.

Ich würde seyn, I should or would be,
du würdest seyn, thou shouldst or wouldst be,
er würde seyn, he should or would be.

Plural.

Wir würden seyn, we should or would be,
ihr würdet seyn, you should or would be,
sie würden seyn, they should or would be.

SECOND FUTURE INDEFINITE.

Singular.

Ich würde gewesen seyn, I should or would have been,
du würdest gewesen seyn, thou shouldst or wouldst have been,
er würde gewesen seyn, he should or would have been.

Plural.

Wir würden gewesen seyn, we should or would have been,
ihr würdet gewesen seyn, you should or would have been,
sie würden gewesen seyn, they should or would have been.

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Sey du, be thou.	Seyd ihr, be you.
Sey er, let him be.	Seyn sie, let them be.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. Seyn, to be.
PRET. Gewesen seyn, to have been.
FUT. Seyn werden, to be about to be.

PARTICIPLES.

PRES. Seyend, being.
PRET. Gewesen, been.

THIRD AUXILIARY.

Werden, *To Become.*

Werde, Pres.	Werden, Infinit.
Ward, (or Wurde), Pret. Imperf.	Geworden, (or Worden) Pret. Part.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
PRESENT.	
Singular.	*Singular.*
Ich werde, I become,	Ich werde, (if) I become,
du wirst, thou becomest,	du werdest, thou become,
er wird, he becomes.	er werde, he become.

Plural.

Wir werden, we become,
ihr werdet, you become,
sie werden, they become.

Plural.

Wir werden, we become,
ihr werdet, you become,
sie werden, they become.

PRETERIMPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich ward, (or wurde), I became,
du wurdest, (or wardst, thou becamest,
er ward, (or wurde), he became.

Singular.

Ich würde, (if) I became,
du würdest, thou became,
er würde, he became.

Plural.

Wir wurden, we became,
ihr wurdet, you became,
sie wurden, they became.

Plural.

Wir würden, we became,
ihr würdet, you became,
sie würden, they became.

PRETERPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich bin geworden, or worden, I have become,
du bist geworden, or worden, thou hast become,
er ist geworden, or worden, he has become.

Singular.

Ich sey geworden, or worden, (if) I have become,
du seyest, (or seyst), geworden, thou have become,
er sey geworden, or worden, he have become.

Plural.

Wir sind geworden, or worden, we have become,

ihr seyd geworden, or worden, you have become,

sie sind geworden, or worden, they have become.

Plural.

Wir seyen (or seyn) geworden, or worden, we have become,

ihr seyed (or seyd) geworden or worden, you have become,

sie seyen (or seyn) geworden or worden, they have become.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich war geworden, or worden, I had become,

du warest geworden or worden, thou hadst become,

er war geworden or worden, he had become.

Plural.

Wir waren geworden or worden, we had become,

ihr waret geworden or worden, you had become,

sie waren geworden or worden, they had become.

Singular.

Ich wäre geworden, or worden, (if) I had become,

du wärest geworden or worden, thou had become,

er wäre geworden or worden, he had become.

Plural.

Wir wären geworden or worden, we had become,

ihr wäret geworden, or worden, you had become,

sie wären geworden or worden, they had become.

FIRST FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde werden, I shall become,

du wirst werden, thou shalt or wilt become,

er wird werden, he shall or will become.

Singular.

Ich werde werden, I shall become,

du werdest werden, thou shalt become,

er werde werden, he shall become.

Plural.

Wir werden werden, we shall become,
ihr werdet werden, you shall or will become,
sie werden werden, they shall, or will become.

Plural.

Wir werden werden, we shall become,
ihr werdet werden, you shall become,
sie werden werden, they shall become.

SECOND FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde geworden or worden seyn, I shall have become,
du wirst geworden or worden seyn, thou shalt, or wilt have become,
er wird geworden or worden seyn, he shall, or will have become.

Singular.

Ich werde geworden or worden seyn, (if) I shall have become,
du werdest geworden or worden seyn, thou shalt have become,
er werde geworden or worden seyn, he shall have become.

Plural.

Wir werden geworden or worden seyn, we shall have become,
ihr werdet geworden or worden seyn, you shall, or will have become,
sie werden geworden or worden seyn, they shall, or will have become.

Plural.

Wir werden geworden or worden seyn, we shall have become,
ihr werdet geworden or worden seyn, you shall have become,
sie werden geworden or worden seyn, they shall have become.

FIRST FUTURE INDEFINITIVE.

Singular.

Ich würde werden, I should, or would become,
du würdest werden, thou shouldst, or wouldst become,
er würde werden, he should or would become.

Plural.

Wir würden werden, we should, or would become,
ihr würdet werden, you should, or would become,
sie würden werden, they should, or would become.

SECOND FUTURE INDEFINITE.

Singular.

Ich würde geworden or worden seyn, I should, or would have become,
du würdest geworden or worden seyn, thou shouldst, or wouldst have become,
er würde geworden or worden seyn, he should, or would have become.

Plural.

Wir würden geworden or worden seyn, we should, or would have become,
ihr würdet geworden or worden seyn, you should, or would have become,
sie würden geworden or worden seyn, they should, or would have become.

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Werde (du), become thou.	Werdet (ihr), become you.
Werde er, let him become.	Werden sie, let them become.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. Werden, to become.
PRET. Geworden or worden seyn, to have become.
FUT. Werden werden, to be about to become.

PARTICIPLES.

PRES. Werdend, becoming.
PRET. Geworden or worden, become.

OBSERVATION.

In the English the verbs, *may*, *will*, *shall*, *let*, are in conjugating employed as auxiliaries. They are not necessarily required for the German conjugation. The ideas they convey are indeed expressed by similar verbs in German, but these cannot be considered as auxiliaries. They have, however, by some grammarians been introduced under that denomination. No ground can be assigned for such a proceeding, except that they are combined with other verbs, which they govern in the infinitive mood. But if this be

admitted as a criterion of helping verbs, their number may be still farther increased. True auxiliaries are only those, without which no complete conjugation can be formed: and under this description come the three verbs that have been stated at full length in the foregoing. —It may not be improper to say a few words of the pretended auxiliaries, in order to make their nature more understood. They are, ich mag, similar to the English, I may; ich will, answering to, I will; ich soll, I shall. To these may be added, ich kann, I can; ich darf, I dare; ich muß, I must; ich lasse, I let. Those verbs are defective in English, all but two, *to let* and *to dare;* in German their conjugation is complete, except that most of them want the imperative mood. They are all irregular, and will be seen in the list of the irregular verbs.

EXERCISES

ON THE AUXILIARY VERBS.

1.

Ich bin aufrichtig[1] und sage meine Meinung[2] frey heraus—Ihre Schwester ist nicht viel älter, als ich—Wo waren sie heute?—Ich war in der Kirche—Werdet ihr morgen[3] zu Hause seyn—Ich werde zu Hause seyn—Ich habe die Ehre euer Diener[4] zu seyn—Um ein Lügner[5] zu sein, muß man ein gut Gedächtniß[6] haben—Dein Vater hat viel Geld, aber leihet[7] niemanden[8]—Wenn werde ich das Vergnügen[9] haben sie zu sehen?—Wenn ich Gelegenheit[10] gehabt hätte, so würde ich mir solche wohl zu Nutze[11] gemacht haben—Mann kann nicht alles haben, was man wünscht[12]—Ich hoffe[13] morgen[14] die Ehre[15] zu haben sie zu sehen—Es wird schon finster[16]—Was wird wohl noch aus der Sache[17] werden?—Ihre Schwester ist stolz[18] geworden—Sie wird es wohl inne[19] werden—Wie viel

[1] sincere
[2] opinion
[3] to-morrow
[4] servant
[5] liar
[6] memory
[7] to lend
[8] nobody
[9] pleasure
[10] opportunity
[11] to make use
[12] to wish
[13] to hope
[14] to-morrow
[15] honour.
[16] dark
[17] matter
[18] proud
[19] to experience

Geld wollen sie haben?—Ich will nicht mehr als nur eine Guinea—Er hat nicht gewollt[20]—Wünschet[21] nicht, daß er dieses gewollt hätte—Ich soll singen[22], und habe es doch niemals[24] gelernet—Ihr sollet ihm zur Ader[23] gelassen haben—Könnet ihr heute zu mir kommen?—Ihre Schwester wird morgen nicht kommen können—Ich wollte daß ich könnte, was ihr könnt.

[20] to be willing [22] to let blood [24] never
[21] to wish [23] to sing

2.

Ich darf so viel Geld nicht wagen[1]—Mein Bruder darf noch nicht ausgehen[2]—Mein Herr, darf ich sie wohl um etwas bitten[3]?—Er darf sich nicht vor ihm blicken[4] lassen—Ich mag nichts mehr damit zu thun haben—Ich könnte es wohl, aber ich mag nicht—Ihr Bruder hat sich bey meiner Schwester so verhaßt[5] gemacht, daß sie nicht das geringste[6] mehr mit ihm zu thun haben will—Sie mag noch so schön seyn, so ist sie doch verachtens werth[7]—Ihr müsset nicht, wann ihr nicht wollt—Er soll wissen, mit wem er es zu thun hat—Was man thun muß, das soll man gerne[8] thun—Lassen sie mich allein—Er lies mich von sich—Ich lasse ihnen

[1] to venture [4] to shew [7] despicable
[2] to walk out [5] detestable [8] willingly
[3] to request [6] least

das Tuch[9] wohlfeil[10]—Ich habe meine Mutter mehrmals[11] sagen gehöret, daß die Männer eben so gern ihren Willen haben wollen, und oft eben so eigensinnig[12] sind als die Weiber—Müsset ihr nicht jezt den Arzt[13] kommen lassen?—Habe ich euch es nicht längst gesagt, daß, wenn ihr so viel Obst[14] essen würdet, als ihr zu thun gewohnt seyd, ihr zulezt krank[15] werden müstet!—Bin ich nicht ein guter Rathgeber[16] gewesen, dem ihr hättet folgen sollen?—Indessen mag er seinem Herrn sagen, daß ich morgen die Rechnung[17] bezahlen[18] will—Ich mag es kaum sagen, wie viel uns dieser Rechtshandel[19] schon gekostet hat—Habt Geduld und laßt die Traurigkeit[20] nicht überhand nehmen—Lassen sie das Frauenzimmer[21] thun wie es ihm gefällt[22]; denn nichts ist den Mädchen so angenehm[23] als wenn sie ihren Willen haben—Meine Schwester ist genothiget[24] Arzney[25] zu verschlucken[26], die ihr unmöglich angenehm seyn kann—Ich werde ertrinken[27], denn niemand will mich retten[28]—Wie lange werden sie sich bey uns aufhalten?[29]—Das hängt von der Ankunft[30] meines Bruders ab—Man muß ihn ausreden[31] lassen.

[9] cloth
[10] cheap
[11] many times
[12] obstinate
[13] physician
[14] fruit
[15] ill
[16] adviser
[17] bill
[18] to pay
[19] lawsuit
[20] sadness, or sorrowfulness
[21] lady
[22] to please
[23] agreeable
[24] to be obliged
[25] physic
[26] to swallow
[27] to be drowned
[28] to save
[29] to stay
[30] arrival
[31] finish speaking

OF THE REGULAR VERBS.

Most of the German verbs are regular, and as there is but one conjugation of the regular verbs, I shall exhibit it here in the following representation.

INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.
PRESENT.	
Singular.	*Singular.*
1 person, e; as, ich lobe, I praise,	1 person, e,
2 person, eſt or ſt,	2 .... eſt,
3 .... et or t.	3 .... e.
Plural.	*Plural.*
1 .... en,	1 .... en,
2 .... et or t,	2 .... et,
3 .... en.	3 .... en.
PRETERIMPERFECT.	
Singular.	*Singular.*
1 person ete or te,	1 person ete,
2 .... eteſt or teſt,	2 .... eteſt,
3 .... ete or te.	3 .... ete.
Plural.	*Plural.*
1 .... eten or ten,	1 .... eten,
2 .... eteſt or tet,	2 .... etet,
3 .... eten or ten.	3 .... en.

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
2 person e,	2 person et or t,
3 .... e.	3 .... en.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. en.

PARTICIPLES.

PRES. end.
PRET. ge-et or t.

GENERAL RULES.

1. The other tenses are compounded with auxiliaries; namely, the preterperfect, and pluperfect with haben, or if the verb be a neuter of a particular description, with seyn, and the preterite participle: the futures with werden, and the infinitive.

2. The first and third person plural of the present tense are always like the infinitive, and *vice versa*.—The first and third singular, of the preterimperfect, are alike. This rule applies to all verbs, both regular and irregular.

3. The preterite participle has every where the syllable ge prefixed to it, except in com-

pound inseparable verbs, and some others, which make the infinitive in ieren, or iren, as, regieren, to govern; handthieren, to handle; hasejieren, to jest; stolzieren, to be proud.

4. The radical vowels of regular verbs are never changed. If therefore, for instance, fragen, to ask, be considered as a regular, it is not correct to make the second and third person singular, present, indicative frägst, frägt, transforming the vowel a into the diphthong ä.

5. The e before st, in the second person singular, present indicative before t, in the third person singular, and second person plural, likewise before t, throughout the pret. imperfect, and before the same letter in the pret. partic. is commonly thrown out, when from such an abridgment no harshness of sound arises. But it must be observed, that this is only allowable in the indicative mood and would be improper in the subjunctive.

6. In verbs that have the letters l or r in the last syllable, the e of inflection, after those letters, is always omitted, even in the infinitive; as, sammeln, to collect, for sammelen, dauern, to last, for daueren. Sometimes the e before l, and r, is omitted; as, ich sammle, I collect, for sammele; du sammlest, thou collectst, for sammelst (sammelest); er sammlet, for sammelt. So, es dauret, it lasts, for es dauert. However, this mode of contraction is neither so regular, nor so much in use as the former.

EXAMPLE.

Loben, *To Praise.*

Lobe, Present.
Lobete or lobte, Pret. Imp.
Loben, Infin.
Gelobet or gelobt, Preterite Part.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
PRESENT.	
Singular.	*Singular.*
Ich lobe, I praise,	Ich lobe, (if) I praise,
du lobest or lobst, thou praisest,	du lobest, thou praise
er lobet or lobt, he praises.	er lobe, he praise.
Plural.	*Plural.*
Wir loben, we praise,	Wir loben, we praise,
ihr lobet or lobt, you praise,	ihr lobet, you praise,
sie loben, they praise.	sie loben, they praise.
PRETERIMPERFECT.	
Singular.	*Singular.*
Ich lobte, I praised,	Ich lobete, I praised,
du lobtest, thou praisedst,	du lobetest, thou praised,
er lobte, he praised.	er lobete, he praised.

Plural.

Wir lobten, we praised,
ihr lobtet, you praised,
sie lobten, they praised.

Plural.

Wir lobeten, we praised,
ihr lobetet, you praised,
sie lobeten, they praised.

PRETERPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich habe gelobt, I have praised,
du hast gelobt, thou hast praised,
er hat gelobet, he has praised.

Plural.

Wir haben gelobt, we have praised,
ihr habt gelobt, you have praised,
sie haben gelobt, they have praised.

Singular.

Ich habe gelobt, (if) I have praised,
du habest gelobt, thou have praised,
er habe gelobt, he have praised.

Plural.

Wir haben gelobt, we have praised,
ihr habet gelobt, you have praised,
sie haben gelobt, they have praised.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich hatte gelobt, I had praised,
du hattest gelobt, thou hadst praised,
er hatte gelobt, he had praised.

Plural.

Wir hatten gelobt, we have praised,
ihr hattet gelobt, you had praised,
sie hatten gelobt, they had praised.

Singular.

Ich hätte gelobt, I had praised,
du hättestgelobt, thou hadst praised,
er hätte gelobt, he had praised.

Plural.

Wir hätten gelobt, we had praised,
ihr hättet gelobt, you had praised,
sie hätten gelobt, they had praised.

FIRST FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde loben, I shall praise,
du wirst loben, thou shalt or wilt praise,
er wird loben, he shall or will praise.

Plural.

Wir werden loben, we shall praise,
ihr werdet loben, you shall or will praise,
sie werden loben, they shall or will praise.

Singular.

Ich werde loben, (if) I shall praise,
du werdest loben, thou shalt praise,
er werde loben, he shall praise.

Plural.

Wir werden loben, we shall praise,
ihr werdet loben, you shall praise,
sie werden loben, they shall praise.

SECOND FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde gelobt haben, I shall have praised,
du wirst gelobt haben, thou shalt have praised,
er wird gelobt haben, he shall have praised.

Plural.

Wir werden gelobt haben, we shall have praised,
ihr werdet gelobt haben, you shall have praised,
sie werden gelobt haben, they shall have praised.

Singular.

Ich werde gelobt haben, I shall have praised,
du werdest gelobt haben, thou shalt have praised,
er werde gelobt haben, he shall have praised.

Plural.

Wir werden gelobt haben, we shall have praised,
ihr werdet gelobt haben, you shall have praised,
sie werden gelobt haben, they shall have praised.

FIRST FUTURE INDEFINITE.

Singular.

Ich würde loben, I should, or would praise,
Du würdest loben, thou shouldst, or wouldst praise,
er würde loben, he should, or would praise.

Plural.

Wir würden loben, we should, or would praise,
ihr würdet loben, you should, or would praise,
sie würden loben, they should, or would praise.

SECOND FUTURE INDEFINITE.

Singular.

Ich würde gelobt haben, I should, or would have praised,
du würdest gelobt haben, thou shouldst, or wouldst have praised,
er würde gelobt haben, he should, or would have praised.

Plural.

Wir würden gelobt haben, we should, or would have praised,
ihr würdet gelobt haben, you should, or would have praised,
sie würden gelobt haben, they should, or would have praised.

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.

Lobe (du), (praise thou),
lobe er, praise he, or let him praise.

Plural.

Lobet (ihr), praise (you),
loben sie, praise they, or let them praise.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. Loben, to praise.
PRET. Gelobt haben, to have praised.
FUT. Loben werden, to be about to praise.

PARTICIPLES.

PRES. Lobend, praising.
PRET. Gelobet or gelobt, praised.

PASSIVE.

Gelobet werden, *To be Praised.*

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
PRESENT.	
Singular.	*Singular.*
Ich werde gelobt, I am praised,	Ich werde gelobt, (if) I be praised,
du wirst gelobt, thou art praised,	du werdest gelobt, thou be praised,
er wird gelobt, he is praised.	er werde gelobt, he be praised.
Plural.	*Plural.*
Wir werden gelobt, we are praised,	Wir werden gelobt, we be praised,
ihr werdet gelobt, you are praised,	ihr werdet gelobt, you be praised.
sie werden gelobt, they are praised.	sie werden gelobet, they be praised.

PRETERIMPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich ward (or wurde) gelobt, I was praised,
du wurdest (or wardst) gelobt, thou wast praised,
er ward (or wurde) gelobt, he was praised.

Plural.

Wir wurden gelobt, we were praised,
ihr wurdet gelobt, you were praised,
sie wurden gelobt, they were praised.

Singular.

Ich würde gelobt, (if) I were praised,
du würdest gelobt, thou wert praised,
er würde gelobt, he were praised.

Plural.

Wir würden gelobt, we were praised,
ihr würdet gelobt, you were praised,
sie würden gelobt, they were praised.

PRETERPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich bin gelobt worden, I have been praised,
du bist gelobt worden, thou hast been praised,
er ist gelobt worden, he has been praised.

Plural.

Wir sind gelobt worden, we have been praised,
ihr seyd gelobt worden, you have been praised,
sie sind gelobt worden, they have been praised.

Singular.

Ich sey gelobt worden, (if) I have been praised,
du seyest gelobt worden, thou have been praised,
er sey gelobt worden, he have been praised.

Plural.

Wir seyen gelobt worden, we have been praised,
ihr seyed gelobt worden, you have been praised,
sie seyen gelobt worden, they have been praised.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Singular.	*Singular.*
Ich war gelobt worden, I had been praised,	Ich wäre gelobt worden, (if) I had been praised,
du warest gelobt worden, thou hadst been praised,	du wärest gelobt worden, thou had been praised:
er war gelobt worden, he had been praised.	er wäre gelobt worden, he had been praised.
Plural.	*Plural.*
Wir waren gelobt worden, we had been praised,	Wir wären gelobt worden, we had been praised,
ihr waret gelobt worden, you had been praised,	ihr wäret gelobt woroen, you had been praised,
sie waren gelobt worden, they had been praised.	sie wären gelobt worden, they had been praised.

FIRST FUTURE.

Singular.	*Singular.*
Ich werde gelobt werden, I shall be praised,	Ich werde gelobt werden, (if) I shall be praised,
du wirst gelobt werden, thou shalt or wilt be praised,	du werdest gelobt werden, thou shalt be praised,
er wiro gelobet werden, he shall or will be praised.	er werde gelobt werden, he shall be praised.
Plural.	*Plural.*
Wir werden gelobt werden, we shall be praised,	Wir werden gelobt werden, we shall be praised,
ihr werdet gelobt werden, you shall or will be praised,	ihr werdet gelobt werden, you shall be praised,
sie werden gelobel werden, they shall or will be praised.	sie werden gelobt werden, they shall be praised.

SECOND FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde gelobt worden seyn, I shall have been praised.
du wirst gelobt worden seyn, thou shalt have been praised,
er wird gelobt worden seyn, he shall have been praised.

Plural.

Wir werden gelobt worden seyn, we shall have been praised,
ihr werdet gelobt worden seyn, you shall have been praised,
sie werden gelobt worden, seyn, they shall have been praised.

Singular.

Ich werde gelobt worden seyn, (if) I shall have been praised,
du werdest gelobt worden seyn, thou shalt have been praised,
er werde gelobt worden seyn, he shall have been praised.

Plural.

Wir werden gelobt worden seyn, we shall have been praised,
ihr werdet gelobt worden seyn, you shall have been praised,
sie werden gelobt worden seyn, they shall have been praised.

FIRST FUTURE INDEFINITE.

Singular.

Ich würde gelobt werden, I should be praised,
du würdest gelobt werden, thou shouldst, or wouldst be praised.
er würde gelobt werden, he should, or would be praised.

Plural.

Wir würden gelobt werden, we should, or would be praised,
ihr würdet gelobt werden, you should, or would be praised,
sie würden gelobt weeden, they should, or would be praised.

SECOND FUTURE INDEFINITE.

Singular.

Ich würde gelobt worden seyn, I should, have been praised,
du würdest gelobt worden seyn, thou shouldst, or wouldst have been praised,
er würde gelobt worden seyn, he should, or would have been praised.

Plural.

Wir würden gelobt worden seyn, we should have been praised,
ihr würdet gelobt worden seyn, you should, or would have been praised,
sie würden gelobt worden seyn, they should, or would have been praised.

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Werde (du) gelobt, be thou praised,	Werdet (ihr) gelobt, be you praised.
werde er gelobt, be he praised, or let him be praised.	Werden sie gelobt, be they praised, or let them be praised.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. Gelobet werden, to be praised.
PRET. Gelobt worden seyn, to have been praised.
FUT. Werden gelobt werden, to be about to be praised.

Note—In the conjugation of the passive voice worden is used, in preference to geworden, because the latter being joined with the preterite participle of another verb would cause a disagreeable repetition of the syllable ge.—Sometimes worden is omitted in the past tenses, as, ich bin gelobt, for gelobt worden, &c. but it should be put, whenever those times are to be distinctly expressed.

EXERCISES

ON THE REGULAR VERBS.

1.

Ich liebe meine Eltern [1], und werde von ihnen geliebet—Man lobet mich ohne [2] Ursache [3]—Ihr liebet solche Sachen [4], die man nicht lieben soll—Man hat ihn über seine Verdienste [5] gelobet—Gott allein soll man ehren [6]—Man hat sie schon längst [7] erwartet [8]—Was hatten sie denn für große Geschäfte [9], die sie abhielten [10]?—Keine sonderliche [11],

[1] parents
[2] without
[3] reason
[4] thing
[5] desert
[6] to honour
[7] long ago
[8] to expect
[9] business
[10] to detain
[11] particular

aber ich scheuete [12] das Reisen [13]—Wenn werden sie zurück [14] reisen?—Morgen Abend [15]—Ist die Straße [16] nicht gefährlich [17]?—Man hat nicht nöthig sich zu fürchten [18]—Thätet [19] ihr nicht besser, wenn ihr heute gienget [20]?—Ich kann heute nicht abkommen [21]—Gesundheit [22] ist nicht mit Geld zu erkaufen [23]—Als wir zu Abend gegessen hatten, so giengen wir spazieren [24]—Reisen ist nützlich [25], aber kostbar [26]—Ich will euch eben erzehlen [27]—Der Mensch ist zur Arbeit [28] gebohren [29], so wie der Vogel [30] zum fliegen [31]—Warum [32] eilet ihr so?—Laßt uns einen Spaziergang in den Thiergarten [33] machen—Ich habe keine Zeit [34]—Leben sie wohl.

[12] to fear	[20] to go	[28] work, labour
[13] journey	[21] to come away	[29] to be born
[14] back	[22] health	[30] bird
[15] evening	[23] to buy	[31] to fly
[16] road	[24] to take a walk	[32] why
[17] dangerous	[25] useful	[33] park
[18] to fear	[26] expensive	[34] time
[19] to do	[27] to relate	

2.

Ich wäre längst [1] zu dir gekommen, wenn ich nicht so viele Geschäfte gehabt hätte—Sie waren nicht eingeladen [2], darum werden sie nicht hingehen—Haben sie die schöne Uhr [3] gesehen, welche, wie man sagt, unser Freund gekauft hat!—Frie-

[1] long ago	[2] to invite	[3] watch

drich ist gelobet worden, denn er hat immer mit Bescheidenheit[4] von andern geurtheilet[5], und sich gehütet[6] niemanden mit Worten und Handlungen[7] zu beleidigen[8]—Die Katze[9] kroch durch ein Loch[10] in der Magd ihre Kammer, und fing[11] eine Maus, welche sie auffraß—Mein Oheim lud[12] mich zum Essen ein, und ich nahm sene Einladung[13] an—Er wird von seinem Herrn getadelt[14], und verdient[15] getadelt zu werden—Unsere Eltern[16] lieben ist Pflicht[17], sie nicht lieben, ist schändlich[18]—Eine Schuld[19] bezahlen[20] ist billig[21], sie nicht bezahlen ist betrug[22]—Befehlt dem Aufwärter[23] das Essen aufzutragen[24]—Ihr macht mich glauben[25] schwarz ist weiß—Ich hörte sie singen, wir sahen sie tanzen, und ihr sahet ihn laufen[26]—Hört auf[27] zu lesen[28].

[4] modesty
[5] to judge
[6] to guard
[7] action
[8] to offend
[9] to creep
[10] hole
[11] to catch
[12] to invite
[13] invitation
[14] to blame
[15] to deserve
[16] parents
[17] duty
[18] scandalous
[19] debt
[20] to pay
[21] just
[22] knavery
[23] waiter
[24] to serve up
[25] to believe
[26] to run
[27] leave off
[28] to read

IRREGULAR VERBS.

These verbs deviate, for the most part, in the preterimperfect tense; and the preterite participle. Some differ in the present tense, and several in the imperative mood.

The number of irregulars amounts, at present, to about one hundred and twenty. Formerly it was more considerable; but it has decreased with the progressive cultivation of the language. Hence we meet with verbs, that, in preceding ages, had an irregular form, but are now inflected according to the common standard of conjugation. Others there are, of which, even at this day, the irregular inflexion is usual, though at the same time they may, without offence, be conjugated in a regular manner.

Note—*Those marked with a star* (*) *have become of late of quite a regular form.*

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF ALL THE

GERMAN IRREGULAR VERBS.

	Infinitive.		*Present.* First Person.	Second Person.	*Imperfect.* First Person.	*Participle.*	*Imperative.*
1	backen,	to bake,	ich backe,	du bäckſt,	ich buck,	gebacken,	back.
	befehlen,	... commend,	... befehle,	... befiehlſt,	... befohl,	befohlen,	befiehl.
	befleiſſen,	... endeavour,	... befleiſſe,	... befleiſſeſt,	... befliß,	befliſſen,	befleiß.
	beginnen,	... begin,	... beginne,	... beginneſt,	... began,	begonnen,	beginn.
5	beiſſen,	... bite,	... beiſſe,	... beiſſeſt,	... biß,	gebiſſen,	beiß.
	bergen,	... hide,	... berge,	... birgſt,	... barg,	geborgen,	birg.
	berſten,	... burst,	... berſte,	... birſteſt,	... barſt,	geborſten,	birſt.
	beſinnen,	... recollect,	... beſinne,	... beſinneſt,	... beſann,	beſonnen,	beſinn,
	betrügen,	... cheat,	... betrüge,	... betrügſt,	... betrog,	betrogen,	betrig.
10	bewegen,	... move,	... bewege,	... bewegſt,	... bewog,	bewogen,	beweg.

	Infinitive.		Present. First Person.	Present. Second Person.	Imperfect. First Person.	Participle.	Imperative.
	biegen,	to bend,	ich biege,	du beugst,	ich bog,	gebogen,	bieg.
	bieten,	... bid,	... biete,	... beutst,	... bot,	geboten,	biet.
	binden,	... bind,	... binde,	... bindst,	... band,	gebunden,	bind.
	bitten,	... beg,	... bitte,	... bittest,	... bat,	gebeten,	bitt.
15	blasen,	... blow,	... blase,	... bläsest,	... blies,	geblasen,	blas.
	bleiben,	... remain,	... bleibe,	... bleibst,	... blieb,	geblieben,	bleib,
	*braten,	... roast,	... brate,	... brätest,	... briet,	gebraten,	brat.
	brechen,	... break,	... breche,	... brichst,	... brach,	gebrochen,	brich.
	bringen,	... bring,	... bringe,	... bringst,	... brachte,	gebracht,	bring.
20	dürfen,	... dare,	... darf,	... darfst,	... durfte,	gedurft,	
	denken,	... think,	... denke,	... denkst,	... dachte,	gedacht,	denk,
	*dreschen,	... thresh,	... dresche,	.. drischest,	... drasch,	gedroschen,	drisch.
	dringen,	... insist,	... dringe,	... dringest,	... drang,	gedrungen,	dring.
	empfinden,	... feel,	... empfinde,	... empfindest,	... empfand,	enpfunden,	empfind.
25	essen,	... eat,	... esse,	... issest,	... aß,	gegessen,	iß.

	Infinitive.		*Present.* First Person.	Second Person.	*Imperfect.* First Person.	*Participle.*	*Imperative.*
	erschrecken,	to frighten,	ich erschrecke,	du erschrickst,	ich erschrack,	erschrocken,	erschrick.
	fahren,	... ride,	... fahre,	.. fährst,	... fuhr,	gefahren,	fahr.
	fallen,	... fall,	... falle,	... fällst,	.. fiel,	gefallen,	fall.
	fangen,	... catch,	... fange,	... fängst,	. . fing,	gefangen,	fang.
30	fechten,	... fight,	... fechte,	... fichst,	... fochte,	gefochten,	ficht or fecht.
	finden,	... find.	... finde,	... findest,	... fand,	gefunden,	find.
	*flechten,	... plait,	... flechte,	... flichst,	... flochte,	geflochten,	flicht or flecht.
	fliegen,	... fly,	... fliege,	... fliegst,	... flog,	geflogen,	flieg.
	fliehen,	... flee,	... fliehe,	... fliehest,	... flohe,	geflohen,	flieh.
35	fliessen,	... flow,	... fliesse,	... fliessest,	... floß,	geflossen,	fließ.
	fressen,	... devour,	... fresse,	... frissest,	... fraß,	gefressen,	friß.
	frieren,	... freeze,	... friere,	... frierest,	... fror,	gefroren,	frier.
	gebären,	... bring forth,	... gebäre,	... gebierest,	... gebar,	geboren,	gebier.
	geben,	... give,	... gebe,	... giebst,	... gab,	gegeben,	gib.
40	*gedeihen,	... prosper,	... gedeihe,	... gedeihest,	... gedieh,	gediehen,	gedeih.

	Infinitive.		*Present.* First Person.	Second Person.	*Imperfect.* First Person.	*Participle.*	*Imperative.*
	gefallen,	to please,	ich gefalle,	du gefällſt,	ich gefiel,	gefallen,	gefall.
	gehen,	... go,	... gehe,	... gehſt,	... gieng,	gegangen,	geh.
	gelingen,	.. succeeds,	es gelingt,		es gelang,	gelungen,	geling.
	gelten,	... cost,	ich gelte,	.. giltſt,	ich galt,	gegolten,	gilt.
45	*geneſen,	... recover,	... geneſe,	... geneſeſt,	... genas,	geneſen,	geneſe.
	genieſſen,	... enjoy,	... genieſſe,	... genieſſeſt,	... genoß,	genoſſen,	genieß.
	geſchehen,	... happen,	es geſchiehet,		es geſchah,	geſchehen,	
	gewinnen,	... gain,	ich gewinne,	... gewinneſt,	ich gewann,	gewonnen,	gewinn.
	gieſſen,	.. pour,	... gieſſe,	... gieſſeſt,	... goß,	gegoſſen,	gieß.
50	gleichen,	... resemble,	... gleiche,	... gleichſt,	... glich,	geglichen,	gleich.
	*gleiten,	... glide,	... gleite,	... gleiteſt,	... glitt,	geglitten,	gleit.
	*glimmen,	... glimmer,	... glimme,	... glimmeſt,	... glomm,	geglommen,	glimm.
	graben,	... dig,	... grabe,	... gräbſt,	... grub,	gegraben,	grab.
	greifen,	... catch,	.. greife,	... greifſt,	... griff,	gegriffen,	greif.
55	halten,	... hold,	... halte,	... hältſt,	... hielt,	gehalten,	halt.

Infinitive.		*Present.* First Person.	Second Person.	*Imperfect.* First Person.	*Participle.*	*Imperative.*
hängen,	to hang,	ich hänge,	du hängst,	ich hing,	gehangen,	häng.
hauen,	... hew,	... haue,	... hauest,	... hieb,	gehauen,	hau.
heben,	... lift up,	... hebe,	... hebst,	... hob,	gehoben,	heb.
heissen,	... bid,	... heisse,	... heissest,	... hieß,	geheissen,	heiß.
60 helfen,	... help,	... helfe,	... hilfst,	.. half,	geholfen,	helf.
klingen,	... tingle,	... klinge,	... klingst,	... klang,	geklungen,	kling.
*kneiffen,	... pinch,	... kneiffe,	... kneifst,	... kniff,	gekniffen,	kneif,
kommen,	... come,	... komme,	... kömmst,	... kam,	gekommen,	komm,
kriechen,	... creep,	... krieche,	... kriechst,	... kroch,	gekrochen,	kriech,
65 kühren,	.. chose,	... kühre,	... kührst,	... kohr,	gekohren,	kühr.
*laden,	... load,	... lade,	... lädst,	... lud,	geladen,	lad.
lassen,	... leave,	... lasse,	... lässest,	... ließ,	gelassen,	laß.
laufen,	... run,	... laufe,	... läufst,	... lief,	gelaufen,	lauf.
leiden,	... suffer,	... leide,	... leidest,	... litte,	gelitten,	leide.
70 leihen,	... lend,	... leihe,	... leihest,	... lieh,	geliehen,	leih.

	Infinitive.		Present. First Person.	Second Person.	Imperfect. First Person.	Participle.	Imperative.
	leſen,	to read,	ich leſe,	du lieſeſt,	ich las,	geleſen,	lies.
	liegen,	... lie,	... liege,	... liegſt,	... lag,	gelegen,	lieg.
	lügen,	... tell lies,	... lüge,	... lügſt,	... log,	gelogen,	lüg.
	meiden,	... avoid,	... meide,	.. meideſt,	... mied,	gemieden,	meid.
75	melken,	... milk,	... melke,	... melkeſt,	... melk,	gemelken,	melk.
	meſſen,	... measure,	... meſſe,	... miſſeſt,	... maß,	gemeſſen,	miß.
	mögen,	.. may, (like)	... mag,	... magſt,	... mochte,	gemocht,	
	nehmen,	... take,	... nehme,	... nimſt,	... nahm,	genommen,	nimm.
	*nennen,	... call,	... nenne,	... nenſt,	... nannte,	genant,	nenn.
80	pfeiffen,	... whistle,	.. pfeiffe,	... pfeifſt,	... pfiff,	gepfiffen,	pfeif.
	preiſen,	... praise,	... preiſe,	... preiſeſt,	... pries,	geprieſen,	preiſe.
	quellen,	... spring forth	... quelle,	... quilſt,	... quoll,	gequollen,	quell.
	rathen,	... advise,	... rathe,	... räthest,	... rieth,	gerathen,	rathe.
	reiben,	... rub,	... reibe,	... reibeſt,	... rieb,	gerieben,	reib.
85	reiſſen,	... tear,	... reiſſe,	... reiſſeſt,	... riß,	geriſſen,	reiß.

Infinitive.		Present. First Person.	Second Person.	Imperfect. First Person.	Participle.	Imperative.
reiten,	to ride,	ich reite,	du reitest,	ich ritt,	geritten,	reit.
riechen,	... smell,	... rieche,	... riechest,	... roch,	gerochen,	riech.
ringen,	... wrestle,	... ringe,	... ringest,	... rang,	gerungen,	ring.
rinnen,	... run,	... rinne,	... rinnest,	... rann,	geronnen,	rinn.
90 rufen,	... call,	... rufe,	... rufest,	... rief,	gerufen,	ruf.
sauffen,	... drink hard,	... saufe,	... säufst,	... soff,	gesoffen,	sauf.
saugen,	... suck,	... sauge,	... saugest,	... sog,	gesogen,	saug.
schaffen,	... create,	... schaffe,	... schaffest,	... schuf,	geschaffen,	schaff.
schallen,	... sound,	... schalle,	... schallest,	... scholl,	geschollen,	schall.
95 scheiden,	... separate,	... scheide,	... scheidest,	... schied,	geschieden,	scheide.
scheinen,	... shine,	... scheine,	... scheinest,	... schien,	geschienen,	schein.
schelten,	... chide,	... schelte,	... schiltest,	... schalt,	gescholten,	schilt.
scheren,	... shave,	... schere,	... scherest,	... schor,	geschoren,	scher.
schieben,	... shove,	... schiebe,	... schiebest,	... schob,	geschoben,	schieb.
100 schiessen,	... shoot,	... schiesse,	... schiessest,	... schoß,	geschossen,	schieß.

	Infinitive.		Present. First Person.	Second Person	Imperfect. First Person.	Participle.	Imperative
	ſchinden,	to skin,	ich ſchinde,	du ſchindeſt,	ich ſchund,	geſchunden,	ſchind.
	ſchlafen,	... sleep,	... ſchlafe,	... ſchläfeſt,	.. ſchlief,	geſchlafen,	ſchlaf.
	ſchlagen,	.. beat,	... ſchlage,	... ſchlägeſt,	... ſchlug,	geſchlagen,	ſchlag.
	ſchleichen,	... sneak,	... ſchleiche,	... ſchleicheſt,	.. ſchlich,	geſchlichen,	ſchleich.
105	ſchleiffen,	... grind,	... ſchleiffe,	... ſchleiffeſt,	... ſchliff,	geſchliffen,	ſchleiff.
	ſchleiſſen,	... slit,	... ſchleiſſe,	... ſchleiſſeſt,	... ſchliß,	geſchloſſen,	ſchleiß.
	ſchlieſſen,	... conclude,	... ſchlieſſe,	.. ſchlieſſeſt,	... ſchloß,	geſchloſſen,	ſchließ.
	ſchlingen,	... swallow,	... ſchlinge,	... ſchlingſt,	... ſchlang,	geſchlungen,	ſchling.
	*ſchmelzen,	... melt,	... ſchmelze,	... ſchmilzeſt,	... ſchmolz,	geſchmolzen,	ſchmelz.
110	ſchmeiſſen,	... throw,	... ſchmeiſſe,	... ſchmeiſſeſt,	... ſchmiß,	geſchmiſſen,	ſchmeiß.
	ſchneiden,	... cut,	... ſchneide,	... ſchneideſt,	... ſchnitt,	geſchnitten,	ſchneid.
	ſchreiben,	... write,	... ſchreibe,	... ſchreibſt,	... ſchrieb,	geſchrieben,	ſcherib.
	ſchreiten,	... stride,	... ſchreite,	... ſchreiteſt,	.. ſchritt,	geſchritten,	ſchreit.
	ſchreien,	... cry,	... ſchreie,	... ſchreiſt,	... ſchrie,	geſchrieen,	ſchrei.
15	ſchwären,	.. suppurate,	.. ſchwäre,	... ſchwäreſt,	... ſchwor,	geſchworen,	ſchwär.

	Infinitive.		*Present,* First Person.	Second Person.	*Imperfect.* First Person.	*Participle.*	*Imperative.*
	ſchweigen,	to keep silence	ich ſchweige,	du ſchweigſt,	ich ſchwieg,	geſchwiegen,	ſchweig.
	ſchwimmen,	... swim,	... ſchwimme,	... ſchwimſt,	... ſchwamm,	geſchwommen,	ſchwimm.
	ſchwinden,	... shrink,	... ſchwinde,	... ſchwindeſt,	... ſchwand,	geſchwunden,	ſchwinde.
	ſchwingen,	... swing,	... ſchwinge,	... ſchwingeſt,	... ſchwang,	geſchwungen,	ſchwing.
120	ſchwören,	... swear,	... ſchwöre,	.. ſchöreſt,	... ſchwur,	geſchworen,	ſchwör.
	ſehen,	... see,	... ſehe,	.. ſieheſt,	... ſahe,	geſehen,	ſiehe.
	ſieden,	... boil,	... ſiede,	... ſiedeſt,	... ſott,	geſotten,	ſiede.
	ſingen,	... sing,	... ſinge,	... ſingeſt,	... ſang,	geſungen,	ſing.
	ſinken,	... sink,	... ſinke,	... ſinkeſt,	... ſank,	geſunken,	ſink.
125	ſinnen,	... meditate,	... ſinne,	.. ſinneſt,	... ſann,	geſonnen,	ſinn.
	ſitzen,	... sit,	... ſitze,	... ſitzeſt,	... ſaß,	geſeſſen,	ſitz.
	ſpeien,	... spew,	... ſpeie,	... ſpeieſt,	... ſpie,	geſpien,	ſpei.
	ſpinnen,	... spin,	... ſpinne,	... ſpinneſt,	... ſpann,	geſponnen,	ſpinn.
	ſprechen,	... speak,	... ſpreche,	... ſprichſt,	... ſprach,	geſprochen,	ſprich.
130	ſpringen,	... spring,	... ſpringe,	... ſpringeſt,	... ſprang,	geſprungen,	ſpring.

	Infinitive.		*Present.* First Person.	Second Person.	*Imperfect.* First Person.	*Participle.*	*Imperative.*
	ſprieſſen,	to sproud,	ich ſprieſſe,	du ſprieſſeſt,	ich ſproß,	geſproſſen,	ſprieß.
	ſtechen,	... prick,	... ſteche	... ſtichſt,	... ſtach,	geſtochen,	ſtich.
	ſtehen,	... stand,	... ſtehe,	... ſteheſt,	... ſtand,	geſtanden,	ſteh.
	ſtehlen,	... steal,	... ſtehle	... ſtiehleſt,	... ſtohl,	geſtohlen,	ſtiehl.
135	ſteigen,	... mount,	... ſteige,	... ſteigeſt,	... ſtieg,	geſtiegen,	ſteig.
	ſterben,	... dye,	... ſterbe,	... ſtirbſt,	... ſtarb,	geſtorben,	ſtirb.
	ſtieben,	... scatter,	... ſtiebe,	... ſtiebeſt,	... ſtob,	geſtoben,	ſtieb.
	ſtinken,	... stink,	... ſtinke,	... ſtinkeſt,	... ſtank,	geſtunken,	ſtink.
	ſtoſſen,	... push,	... ſtoſſe,	... ſtoſſeſt,	... ſtieß,	geſtoſſen,	ſtoß.
140	ſtreichen,	... stroke,	... ſtreiche,	... ſtreicheſt,	... ſtrich,	geſtrichen,	ſtreich.
	ſtreiten,	... strive,	... ſtreite,	... ſtreiteſt,	... ſtritt,	geſtritten,	ſtreit.
	thun,	... do,	... thue,	... thuſt,	... that,	gethan,	thue.
	tragen,	... carry,	... trage,	... trägeſt,	... trug,	getragen,	trag.
	treffen,	... hit,	... treffe,	... triffſt,	... traf,	getroffen,	triff.
145	treiben,	... drive,	... treibe,	... treibſt,	... trieb,	getrieben,	treib.

Infinitive.		Present. First Person.	Second Person.	Imperfect. First Person	Participle.	Imperative.
treten,	to tread,	ich trete,	du trittſt,	ich tratt,	getreten,	trit.
trinken,	... drink,	... trinke,	... trinkeſt,	... trank,	getrunken,	trink.
verderben,	... spoil,	... verderbe,	... verdirbſt,	... verdarb,	verdorbén,	verdirb.
verbergen,	... hide,	... verberge,	... verbirgſt,	... verbarg,	verborgen,	verbirg.
150 vergeſſen,	... forget,	... vergeſſe,	... vergiſſeſt,	... vergaß,	vergeſſen	vergiß.
verbleichen,	... fade,	... verbleiche,	... verbleichſt,	... verblich,	verblichen,	verbleich.
vergleichen,	... compare,	... vergleiche,	... vergleichſt,	... verglich,	verglichen,	vergleich.
verlieren,	... lose,	... verliere,	... verliereſt,	... verlor,	verloren,	verlier.
verſchlingen	... swallow,	... verſchlinge,	... verſchlingſt,	... verſchlang,	verſchlungen,	verſchling.
155 *verwirren,	... confound,	... verwirre,	... verwirreſt,	... verworr,	verworren,	verwirr.
verzeihen,	... forgive,	... verzeihe,	... verzeiheſt,	... verzieh,	verziehen,	verzeih.
wachſen,	... grow,	... wachſe,	... wächſeſt,	... wuchs,	gewachſen,	wachſe.
*wägen,	... weigh,	... wäge,	... wiegeſt,	... wog,	gewogen,	wäge.
waſchen,	... wash,	... waſche,	... wäſcheſt,	... wuſch,	gewaſchen,	waſch.
160 weichen,	... yield,	... weiche,	... weicheſt,	... wich,	gewichen,	weich.

	Infinitive.		Present. First Person.	Second Person.	Imperfect. First Person.	Participle.	Imperative.
	weisen,	to shew,	ich weise,	du weisest,	ich wies,	gewiesen,	weise.
	werben,	... enroll,	... werbe,	... wirbst,	... warb,	geworben,	wirb.
	werden,	.. become,	.. werde,	... wirst,	... wurde,	geworden,	werde.
	werfen,	... throw,	... werfe,	... wirfst,	... warf,	geworfen,	wirf.
165	winden,	... wind,	... winde,	... windest,	... wand,	gewunden,	winde.
	wissen,	... know,	... weiß,	... weissest,	... wuste,	gewust,	wisse.
	ziehen,	... draw,	... ziehe,	.. ziehest,	... zog,	gezogen,	zeuch.
168	zwingen,	... force,	... zwinge,	... zwingest,	... zwang,	gezwungen,	zwing.

OF NEUTER VERBS

Neuter verbs are those which do not imply the passing over of the action to a certain object, and are therefore stiled *intransitive* or *neuter*, as, ich gehe, I walk, ich reite, I ride; ich schlafe, I sleep; expressing an independent action, that is to say, an action without reference to an object; or denoting merely a state of being, or acting, come under the denomination of neuters. Whereas the *active* or *transitive* generally refers to an object, as, ich liebe, I love; ich hasse, I hate. Ex. gr. Ich liebe meinen Vater, or Mutter, I love—my father or mother; Ich hasse einen Schmeichler, I hate a slanderer; Ich hasse einen Müßiggänger, I hate an idle person, &c.

It will be perceived, that the line between verbs active and neuter cannot be drawn with precision. For those, which commonly are used as actives, may sometimes appear in the shape of neuters: *I love, I hate*, may mean, *I am in a state of loving, of hating*, without a relation to a particular object. On the other hand, such as in general have the character of neuters, may occasionally assume the quality of actives, as, *I ride—a horse, I fight a battle, I walk—a mile.*

I should have little more to say of these verbs, were it not necessary to remark, that some of them take in the preterite tenses the auxiliary ſeyn, *to be*, where in English haben, *to have* is used. These must be pointed out and described, that the student may not be led into grammatical error by the idiom of his own language.

The following neuters are joined with the auxiliary ſeyn, to be.

1. Those, which signify a change or transition from one condition or state into another. For example: ausarten, to degenerate, preter. perf. ich bin ausgeartet; einſchlafen, to fall asleep, pret. perf. ich bin eingeſchlafen; erblaſſen, to grow pale; erkoren, to grow cold; erröthen, to grow red, to blush; erſchrecken, to get frightened; geneſen, to recover from illness, to regain health; gerathen, to get into, to fall into, also to succeed, to prosper; verarmen, to grow poor; verblühen, to fade, to wither; verhungern, to perish with hunger; verſchwinden, to disappear; wachſen, to grow, to increase. Add ſterben, to die, to expire, and synominous words, as entſchlafen, to expire; for dying implies a change of condition.

2. Such as express motion with locality, *i. e.* motion with relation to place or distance. The place or distance may either be named, or un-

derstood; in which cases seyn must be joined to the verb, as its auxiliary in the past tenses. For instance: ich bin nach Oxford geritten, I have rode to Oxford; der Feind ist nach der Hauptstadt marschiret, the enemy has marched to the capital. Here the locality is expressed. Frequently it is understood, as in verbs compounded with local particles, ab, off; an, on; auf, upon; aus, out; bey, near; durch, through; ein, into; fort, forth, forward; her and hin, towards; über, over; um, about; vor, before; vorbey, beside, passing by; weg, away; zu, towards. For example: abreisen, to set off, to depart; anlangen, to come to, to arrive; auftreten, to tread or step upon, to step forth; aussteigen, to get out; beytreten, to step near; durchsegeln, to sail through; eintreffen, to come into, to arrive at; fortschleichen, to sneak off; herfliegen, hinfliegen, to fly towards; überlaufen, to run over; umfahren, to drive about, that means, to go the longest way; vordringen, to press forward; vorbeyeilen, to hasten by; wegmarschiren, to march away; zufliegen, to fly towards. The idea of space, through which the motion proceeds, or in other words, the idea of locality, presents itself to the mind in those verbs, though the place is not expressly mentioned.

Motion, however, may also be conceived as mere action, without the association of place or distance. The verb is then conjugated with the first auxiliary haben. Thus reiten, to ride; fah-

ren, to drive; springen, to jump; tanzen, to dance; schwimmen, to swim: take haben, when they are put without mention of place, or allusion to locality: as, ich habe geritten, I have rode, or I have been riding, sie haben gefahren, they have been driving (a carriage); er hat gesprungen, he has jumped; sie hat getanzt, she has danced, or has been dancing; wir haben geschwommen, we have been swimming.

The manner of moving being expressed, as, *fast*, *slow*, &c. seyn again serves as the auxiliary; because this cannot well be imagined without the notion of space. For example: wir sind langsam geritten, we have rode slow; wir sind geschwinde geritten, we have rode fast. Also in spatzieren reiten, to take an airing on horseback; as, er ist spatzieren geritten, he has taken an airing on horseback. For though this does not exactly coincide with the preceding examples, yet the manner of motion seems to be intimated, viz. on horseback. And if it should not appear to be connected with the former, let it be noticed as a separate observation, or as an exception.

3. Seyn is always joined with these verbs: fallen, to fall; folgen, to follow; gehen, to go; kommen, to come; weichen, to yield, to give way; and haben is never admitted.

4. Likewise with the following: begegnen, to happen, to occur; bleiben, to remain; gelingen,

to succeed, to turn out favourably; geschehen, to happen, to come to pass.—Stehen is sometimes found with the second auxiliary, seyn, but most frequently with the first haben; indeed the former may perhaps be considered as a provincial deviation.—Aufstehen, to get up, to rise, though a compound of stehen, is inflected with seyn, in no instance with haben: of which the reason seems to be, that it denotes motion with locality.

5. In some verbs it is doubtful, whether seyn or haben, should be used, e. gr. begegnen, to meet; beharren, to persevere; einkehren, to stop at an inn, or some other place of recreation; landen, to land, verfahren, to act, to proceed with. If it should happen that some are conjugated with the auxiliary seyn, to be; and are used as reciprocals, they always must be changed into haben, to have; because they are considered as actives, as, ich bin nach Cambridge geritten, I rode to Cambridge (on horseback).

EXERCISE

ON THE NEUTER VERBS.

Ich reise[1] gar gern, weil ich auf der Reise immer gesunder[2] bin als zu[3] Hause[4]—Wenn werdet ihr nach London reisen?—Wir werden übermorgen dahin reisen—Mein Bruder ist genesen[5], aber meine Schwester ist gestorben—Wir schliefen und ihr habt gewacht[6]—Mein Vater hat geritten, aber sein Pferd ist gestolpert[7]—Die Jünglinge sind herangewachsen, und die Männer sind alt geworden—Sein Bruder ist ihm nachgetrabet, hat sich aber sehr müde geritten—Ich gehe alle Tage zweymal in die Stadt[8], wenn ich gesund bin—Wir werden diesen Nachmittag spazieren gehen—Er war nach Hause gegangen, er ist aber wieder gekommen[9]—Ein Reisender ist allerley Ungemach[10] und Gefährlichkeit unterworfen[11]—Dieser Weg wird oft gegangen[12]—Mein Bruder ist gestern nach London geritten—Ich wollte daß er schon verreiset[13] wäre—Ich habe mich gestern sehr müde[14] gegangen—Ich bin so

[1] to travel
[2] healthy
[3] at
[4] home
[5] to recover
[6] to be awake, to watch.
[7] to stumble
[8] town, city
[9] to return
[10] hardship
[11] to be subjected
[12] to walk
[13] to set out
[14] tired

eben angekommen[15]—Meine Mutter ist auf den Markt gegangen—Ich bin in der ganzen Stadt herumgelaufen[16]—Ich war nicht im Stande euch ausfindig[17] zu machen—Es thut mir leid daß ihr mich verpfehlet[18] habt, ich bin schon über drey Stunden hier und warte[19] auf euch.

[15] to arrive
[16] to run about
[17] to find out one
[18] to miss one
[19] to stay

THE IMPERSONAL VERBS.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. Some of the impersonal verbs are regular, some irregular, and do not admit of the personal pronouns; as,

Regular, es gebühret sich, it behoves.
Irregular, es frieret, it freezes.

2. Sometimes the personal verbs are changed into impersonal, by assuming the improper pronoun es, it; as,

es gefällt mir, it pleases me,
es ärgert mich, it vexes me.

3. The particle man, is an impersonal particle which renders personal verbs impersonal or indefinite, and changes passives into actives; as,

man denket, one thinks, or it is thought.

man saget, or sie sagen, it is said, or they say.

man ist geneigt, one (people, men) is apt, (are apt), &c.

4. When an impersonal verb is used as a verb of interrogation, the particles man, one, or es, it, are placed after it; as,

Schreibt man? do they write?

Regnet es? does it rain?

5. If the impersonal verbs relate to a person, they govern the dative or accusative; if to a thing, the accusative only; as,

man bittet mich, they beg of me,

man erzählet mir, they tell me,

man trinket den besten Wein, they drink the best wine,

man arbeitet den ganzen Tag, they work the whole day.

6. With impersonal verbs, denoting any affection of the body or the mind, either es, mich, or mir, may be used as,

es hungert mich, or mich hungert, I am hungry,

es verdreußt mich, or mich verdreußt, it vexes me,

es jammert mich, or mich jammert, it affects or grieves me,

es gefällt mir, or mir gefällt, it pleases me.

I. REGULAR.

INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.
PRESENT.	
Es geziemet sich, it is fit or becoming.	Es gezieme sich, it may be fit.
IMPERFECT.	
Es geziemete sich.	Es geziemete sich.
PERFECT.	
Es hat sich geziemet.	Es habe sich geziemet.
PLUPERFECT.	
Es hatte sich geziemet.	Es hätte sich geziemet.
FUTURE.	
Es wird sich geziemen.	Es werde sich geziemen.

IMPERATIVE.

Laß es sich geziemen, let it be fit.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. Sich geziemen.
PRET. Sich geziemet haben.
FUT. Sch geziemen werden.

PARTICIPLE.

Sich geziemend.

II. IRREGULAR.

INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.
PRESENT.	
Es frieret, it freezes.	Es friere, it may freeze.
IMPERFECT.	
Es fror, it froze.	Es fröre, it might freeze.
PERFECT.	
Es hat gefroren, it has frozen.	Es habe gefroren, it may have frozen.
PLUPERFECT.	
Es hatte gefroren, it had frozen.	Es hätte gefroren, it might have frozen.
FUTURE.	
Es wird frieren, it will freeze.	Es werde frieren, it will freeze.

IMPERATIVE.

Laßt es frieren, let it freeze.

EXERCISE

ON THE IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Man sagt, daß in England kein Wein gebauet[1] werde, darf man es glauben?—Nein, es wird kein Wein in England gebauet, aber man brauet[2] gutes Bier—Hört doch, wenn man mit euch spricht—Isset[3] man nicht in London viele Fische?—Ja, mein Herr! man isset auch gut Rindfleisch[4] in England—Es verdreußt mich, einen leckern[5] Menschen[6] zu sehen, von dem man immer vermuthen[7] kann, daß ihn darum nicht hungert, weil er nicht gearbeitet hat—Mich jammert eines solchen Elenden[8]—Wenn man den ganzen Tag gearbeitet hat, so ist Hunger der beste Koch, und ein gut Glas Wein eine Erquickung[9]—Ich habe bereits so lange gefastet[10], daß mich gar sehr verlangt[11] etwas zu genießen, denn mich hungert, und es dürstet[12] mich—Um sich zu erfrischen[13], und seinen Magen zu stärken[14], muß man etwas essen, und dann etliche Gläser Wein trinken—Fast gereuete mich, daß ich

[1] to cultivate
[2] to brew
[3] to eat
[4] beef
[5] dainty
[6] person
[7] to suspect
[8] wretch
[9] comfort, refreshment
[10] to fast
[11] to long
[12] to be thirsty
[13] to refresh
[14] to strengthen

hieher gekommen bin, und mich[15] dünkt[16], daß ich besser gethan hätte, wenn ich geblieben wäre wo ich war—Es begegnete mir ein Zufall[17], der mir weder gefällt noch behaget[18]—Was war es, mein Freund?—Es hat mir verwichene Nacht geträumet, daß ich meine goldene Repetieruhr[19] verlohren hätte—Es mangelt[20] mir zwar nicht an Gelde eine andere zu verschaffen[21]; aber wird es mir gelingen[22], eine so gute wieder zu bekommen, als die verlorne?—Man schreibt mir aus Deutschland[23], daß mein Vater sehr krank sey, und es ist mir angst[24], daß er der Heftigkeit seiner Krankheit unterliege[25]—Es thut mir leid, daß er einen so schlechten Arzt hat, sonst mögte er bald genesen[26]—Es frieret heute nicht mehr, aber gestern fror es sehr[27] scharf[28]—Es scheinet als ob es regnen wolle—Sie müssen sich ein Uebel[29] das noch nicht da ist, nicht schon als gegenwärtig vorstellen[30].

[15] me
[16] thinks
[17] accident
[18] produces a pleasing sensation
[19] repeater
[20] to be in want
[21] to procure
[22] to be lucky enough
[23] Germany
[24] to be in anxiety
[25] to give way to
[26] to recover
[27] very
[28] sharp
[29] evil
[30] to anticipate

COMPOUND VERBS.

This division comprehends verbs that are composed with prepositions, and such invariable words, as in grammar are styled particles. We exclude all other combinations; for example, those with a verb and a noun.

The compounds are either separable or inseparable; that is to say, the particle or preposition at the beginning, may either be separated from the verb, or not.

I. Separable are those composed with

ab,	as ablegen, to lay down, legen, to lay.	from
an,	.. anfangen, to begin, fangen, to catch.	...
auf,	.. aufhören, to cease, hören, to hear.	...
aus,	.. auslassen, to leave out, lassen, to leave.	...
bey,	.. beystehen, to assist, stehen, to stand.	...
herbey,	.. herbeirufen, to call near, rufen, to call.	...
vorbey,	.. vorbeigehen, to pass by, gehen, to go.	...
dar,	.. darbringen, to offer, to present, bringen, to bring.	...

dabey, as dabeistehen, to stand by, from
stehen, to stand.

davon, .. davonlaufen, to run off, ...
laufen, to run.

ein, .. einkaufen, to buy in, ...
kaufen, to buy.

überein, .. übereinkommen, to agree, ...
kommen, to come.

fort, .. fortfahren, to continue, ...
fahren, to move along.

gleich, .. gleichkommen, to be alike,
to be equal.

heim, .. heimkehren, to return home, ...
kehren, to turn.

anheim, .. anheimstellen, to refer to, ...
stellen, to place.

her, .. herbringen, to bring along, ...
bringen, to bring.

herab, .. herabsetzen, to lower, ...
setzen, to set.

heran, .. heranführen, to bring on, ...
führen, to lead.

heraus, .. herausholen, to fetch out, ...
holen, to fetch.

herein, .. hereinrufen, to call in, ...
rufen, to call.

hin, .. hingehen, to go along, ...
gehen, to go.

hinab, .. hinablassen, to let down, ...
lassen, to let.

hinaus, as hinauswerfen, to fling out, from
werfen, to fling.
hinunter, .. hinunterspringen, to leap down, ...
springen, to leap.
los, .. losreissen, to tear loose, ...
reissen, to tear.
mit, .. mitnehmen, to take with,
also, to censure, ...
nehmen, to take.
nach, .. nachfolgen, to follow, to succeed, ..
folgen, to follow.
nieder, .. niederstoßen, to push down, ...
stoßen, to push.
ob, .. obliegen, to be incumbent on, ...
liegen, to lie.
vor, .. vorgeben, to pretend, ...
geben, to give.
weg, .. wegbleiben, to stay away, ...
bleiben, to stay.
wieder, .. wiederbringen, to come again.
zu, .. zureden, to persuade, ...
reden, to talk.

Note—In wiederholen, to repeat, from holen, to fetch, it is inseparable.

RULES.

The separation takes place

1. In the imperative mood; as, fange (du) an, begin (thou); fange er an, let him begin; fan-

get (ihr) an, begin (you); fangen sie an, let them begin. Thus: höre auf, cease, &c.

2. In the indicative and subjunctive, when the verb is not, by the influence of a pronoun or a conjunction, removed to the end of the sentence. For instance, ich fahre fort, I continue; du fährst fort, thou continuest; er fährt fort, he continues; wir fahren fort, we continue; ihr fahret fort, you continue; sie fahren fort, they continue, &c.

3. When the infinitive is put with the preposition zu, that preposition is placed between the compounding particle and the verb; as, anzufangen, aufzuhören, fortzufahren.

4. The augment ge, in the preterite participle is inserted between the particle and the verb; as, angefangen, aufgehört, fortgefahren.

The particle separated from the verb, is put

1. In the infinitive, and preterite participle before the verb, as appears from the examples just before adduced.

2. In the other instances after the verb; and not only after the verb, from which it has been disjoined, but also after the subject nominative, if that should happen to stand after the verb, as,

so fange ich an, thus do I begin; nun hört der Lärm auf, now the noice ceases: and generally after the cases governed by the verb. For instance, ich fange das Buch an, I begin the book, verb anfangen, nehmen sie mir die Last ab, take from me the burden, verb abnehmen; wir theilten unsern Freunden die Nachricht mit, we communicated the information to our friends, verb mittheilen. Indeed the particle is hardly ever found before the cases governed by the verb, except it were from the constraint of rhyme or metre; and even then it is not allowable, if the cases are mere pronouns; as, ich fange es an, I begin it; it would be intolerable nonsense to say, ich fange an es, I begin it. Or nehmen sie mir ab es, take it from me. —Sometimes the particle is also put after the infinitive, which is governed by the compound verb; as, er fängt zu lesen an, he begins to read, for er fängt an zu lesen. The latter is more preferable.

II. *Compound verbs inseparable*, those beginning with

be,	. . beweisen, to prove,	from
	weisen, to show.	
emp,	. . empfangen, to receive,	. . .
	fangen, to catch.	
ent,	. . entehren, to dishonour,	. . .
	ehren, to honour.	

er,	as erhalten, to preserve,	from
	halten, to hold.	
ge,	.. gebrauchen, to make use of,	...
	brauchen, to use.	
hinter,	.. hintergehen, to deceive,	...
	gehen, to go.	
miß,	.. mißfallen, to displease,	...
	fallen, to fall.	
ver,	.. verzehren, to consume,	...
	zehren, to waste.	
verab,	.. verabscheuen, to detest,	...
	scheuen, to shun.	
vernach,	.. vernachläßigen, to neglect,	...
	lassen, to leave.	
verun,	.. verunreinigen, to soil,	...
	reinigen, to clean.	
voll,	.. vollziehen, to execute,	...
	ziehen, to draw.	
wider,	.. widerrathen, to dissuade,	...
	rathen, to advise.	
zer,	.. zerstören, to destroy,	...
	stören, to stir.	

RULE.

These verbs never admit a separation of the prefix, nor receive the augment ge in the preterite participle; except some compounded with miß, which, though inseparable, take the syllable ge in the said participle. Such are those

of an active and transitive signification; as, mißbilligen, to disapprove, pret. part. gemißbilliget; mißbrauchen, to abuse, pret. part. gemißbraucht; mißdeuten, to misinterpret, pret. part. gemißdeutet; mißhandeln, to ill treat, pret. part. gemißhandelt. Others, however, composed with miß, especially neuter verbs, refuse the augment in the preterite participle; as, mißfallen, to displease, pret. part. mißfallen, not gemißfallen; mißglücken, to turn out ill, to fail, pret. part. mißglücket; mißlingen, to fail, pret. part. mißlungen; mißrathen, not to prosper, pret. part. mißrathen. Sometimes we find the augment ge in the pret. part. and zu in the infinitive, inserted between the particle and the verb; as, mißgeboten, mißzubieten, from mißbieten; mißgeartet, mißzuarten, from mißarten, to degenerate. But this is in every respect a useless deviation from the rule, and those verbs may without impropriety be considered as inseparable.

III. *Separable and inseparable*, are the verbs compounded with the prepositions:

durch, as durchbrechen, to break through, sep. and insep. pret. part. durchgebrochen, and durchbrochen, from brechen, to break.

um, as umlaufen, to run round, sep. and insep. pret. part. umgelaufen and umlaufen, from laufen, to run.

über, as übersetzen, to get over, to leap over, sep. pret. part. übergesetzt; and übersetzen, to translate, insep. pret. part. übersetzt, both from setzen, to put.

unter, as untergehen, to perish, sep. pret. part. untergegangen, from gehen, to go; unternehmen, to undertake, insep. pret. part. unternommen, from nehmen, to take.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. Those verbs, when separable, have always a neuter signification, without a case following: as, er bricht durch, he breaks through; er ist durchgebrochen, he has broken through. When inseparable, they are transitives, and govern the accusative case; as, die Sonne durchbricht die Wolken, the sun breaks through the clouds. Add the following examples: das Rad läuft um, the wheel runs round, separable; der Hund umläuft das Feld, the dog runs round the field. Die Pferde setzen über, the horses leap over, sep. der Knabe übersetzt den Virgil, the boy translates Virgil, insep. Die Sonne geht unter, the sun sets, sep. Ich unternehme das Werk, I undertake the work, insep.

2. The accent varies in these compounds; for when used as separable, it is laid upon the

preposition, as dùrchbrechen; when inseparable, the preposition is void of accent, as durchbrèchen. So ùmlaufen, separable; umlaùfen, inseparable; überſetzen, sep.—überſètzen, insep.—ùntergehen, sep.—unternehmen, insep.

I have confined myself in the above to such compounds, as consist of verbs and particles. For of those which are composed with nouns and adverbs, nothing particular is to be observed in their grammatical form. They are inseparable, and take the augment in the preterite participle like simple verbs. For example, frohlocken, to exult; handhaben, to handle; frühſtücken, to breakfast, are of that description: and have in the pret. part. gefrohlocket, gehandhabt, gefrühſtücket.

EXERCISE

ON COMPOUND VERBS.

Das Geld habe ich empfangen[1] und die Summe iſt richtig[2] befunden[3]—Ich legte[4] geſtern die Speiſen vor und man war damit nicht zufrieden[5]—Ich habe mir keinen guten Biſſen vorgelegt—

[1] to receive
[2] right
[3] to find
[4] to help one to a bit
[5] content

Ich muß zulangen[6], sonst wird das Essen kalt—Nachdem ich die Sache überlegt hatte, urtheilte[7] ich ganz anders, und du wirst mir vergeben, daß sich unsere Meinungen nicht übereinstimmend[8] befunden haben—Man hat ihm die Wahl[9] gelaßen, ob er morgen zurückreisen wolle—Nim die Speise vom Tische weg, oder hast du sie schon weggenommen—Wenn sein Kopf nicht allzusehr verwundet[10] wäre, so würde er wohl davon kommen—Wir kamen von der Reise gesund[11] in unser Vaterland zurück—Sie griffen den Feind mit unerschrockenem[12] Muthe[13] an—Gienge er hin, so würde ich zu Hause bleiben[14]—Gehe mit deiner Schwester dorthin—Ich fange[15] an morgen zu arbeiten[16]—Rufet ihn her, sich zu verantworten[17]—Nim deine Schwester mit zum Tanze—Man hüte sich jemanden Böses nachzureden[18]—Man hat mir viel Böses nachgeredet—Ich habe diesem Manne viel zu verdanken[19]—Ich bin vor vielen Jahren in London sehr vergnügt[20] gewesen—Ich fieng schon diesen Morgen an zu schreiben; dein Bruder hat diesen Mittag[21] angefangen, aber deine Schwestern fangen erst diesen Abend[22] an—Wenn wirst denn du selbst an-

[6] to lay hold on a thing
[7] to judge
[8] agreeing
[9] choice
[10] to be wounded
[11] safe
[12] intrepid
[13] courage
[14] to stay
[15] to begin
[16] to work
[17] to justify, to defend
[18] to slander, to backbite
[19] to be thankful
[20] to be contented, satisfied
[21] noon
[22] evening

fangen?—Ich befohl ihm hinzugehen[23]—Der Oberste[24] reiste[25] heute durch die Stadt, der General wird morgen durchreisen—Wenn du mir von dir Nachricht[26] giebst, so bleibe ich dir die Antwort nicht schuldig[27]—Ich komme in der Stadt an, und frage wo der gute Freund wohnet[28]—Man weißt mir seine Wohnung[29]—Ich treffe ihn glücklich zu Hause an, und wir umarmen[30] einander mit großer Freude—Er bittet mich bey ihm zu bleiben; und wir bringen unsere Zeit ganz angenehm[31] zu—Meine Mutter hat das Land vor einem Vierteljahre verlassen[32]—Ich werde mich sogleich ankleiden[33] und mit dir nach der Stadt gehen—Befehlt[34] dem Jungen mir ein Licht zu bringen—Ich erkühne[35] ich ihnen aufzuwarten[36].

[23] to go somewhere
[24] colonel
[25] to travel through a place
[26] account, notice, information
[27] indebted
[28] to dwell, live, inhabit
[29] habitation, lodging
[30] to embrace
[31] agreeable
[32] to leave
[33] to dress one self
[34] to bid, command, order
[35] to take the liberty of
[36] to wait on, or, to attend one

REFLECTIVE VERBS.

When the action expressed by a verb, returns back to the subject from which it proceeds, the verb is called reflective or reciprocal; as, *I love myself, I cut myself, he hurts himself.*

It must immediately appear, that every verb implying action, is capable of assuming this form; but there are several in German, that never are used without the reciprocal pronouns. These are reflectives in the strictest sense of the word, and to them in particular the present observation is devoted. Let it suffice out of their number to mention the following: anmaßen, to presume, to claim; anschicken, to prepare; aufschwingen, to rise; äusern, to intimate, also to come forth, to appear; bedanken, to thank for a thing; bedenken, to consider; befinden, to find oneself; begeben, to resign; behelfen, to put up with, to be contented; berühren, to boast; besinnen, to reflect; bewerben, to sue, or to apply for; einbilden, to imagine; enthalten, to abstain; entschliessen, to resolve; erbarmen, to pity, to have mercy; freuen, to rejoice; grämen, to grieve; getrauen, to be confident; unterstehen, to venture, to dare; widersetzen, to resist.

It will be useful to show an example of the conjugation of those verbs; and I will choose for that purpose one, whose inflection is regular. Those which are irregular must be looked for in the list of irregular verbs.

Sich freuen, *To Rejoice.*

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
PRESENT.	
Singular.	*Singular.*
Ich freue mich, I rejoice,	Ich freue mich, (if) I rejoice,
du freuest (or freust) dich, thou rejoicest,	du freuest dich, thou rejoice,
er (sie, es) freuet (or freut) sich, he, (she, it) rejoices.	er (sie, es) freue sich, he (she, it) rejoice.
Plural.	*Plural.*
Wir freuen uns, we rejoice.	Wir freuen uns, we rejoice,
ihr freuet (or freut) euch, you rejoice,	ihr freuet euch, you rejoice,
sie freuen sich, they rejoice.	sie freuen sich, they rejoice.
PRETERIMPERFECT.	
Singular.	*Singular.*
Ich freuete (or freute) mich, I rejoiced,	Ich freuete mich, I rejoiced,
du freuetest (or freutest) dich, thou rejoicedst, &c.	du freuetest dich, thou rejoiced, &c.

PRETERPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich habe mich gefreuet or gefreut, I have rejoiced,
du hast dich gefreut, thou hast rejoiced,
er hat sich gefreut, he has rejoiced.

Plural.

Wir haben uns gefreut, we have rejoiced,
ihr habt euch gefreut, you have rejoiced,
sie haben sich gefreut, they have rejoiced.

Singular.

Ich habe mich gefreut, (if) I have rejoiced,
du habest dich gefreut, thou have rejoiced,
er habe sich gefreut, he have rejoiced.

Plural.

Wir haben uns gefreut, we have rejoiced,
ihr habet euch gefreut, you have rejoiced,
sie haben sich gefreut, they have rejoiced.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich hatte mich gefreut, I had rejoiced,
du hattest dich gefreut, thou hadst rejoiced, &c.

Singular.

Ich hätte mich gefreut, I had rejoiced,
du hättest dich gefreut, thou had rejoiced.

FIRST FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde mich freuen, I shall rejoice,
du wirst dich freuen, thou shalt or wilt rejoice,
er wird sich freuen, he shall or will rejoice.

Singular.

Ich werde mich freuen, I shall rejoice,
du werdest dich freuen, thou shalt rejoice,
er werde sich freuen, he shall rejoice.

Plural.	*Plural.*
Wir werden uns freuen, we shall rejoice,	Wir werden uns freuen, we shall rejoice,
ihr werdet euch freuen, you shall or will rejoice,	ihr werdet euch freuen, you shall rejoice,
sie werden sich freuen, they shall or will rejoice.	sie werden sich freuen, they shall rejoice.

SECOND FUTURE.

Singular.	*Singular.*
Ich werde mich gefreut haben, I shall have rejoiced	Ich werde mich gefreut haben, (if) I shall have rejoiced,
du wirst dich gefreut haben, thou shalt have rejoiced,	du werdest dich gefreut haben, thou shalt have rejoiced,
er wird sich gefreut haben, he shall have rejoiced.	er werde sich gefreut haben, he shall have rejoiced.

Plural.	*Plural.*
Wir werden uns gefreut haben, we shall have rejoiced,	Wir werden uns gefreut haben, we shall have rejoiced,
ihr werdet euch gefreut haben, you shall have rejoiced,	ihr werdet euch gefreut haben, you shall have rejoiced,
sie werden sich gefreut haben, they shall have rejoiced.	sie werden sich gefreut haben, they shall have rejoiced.

FIRST FUTURE INDEFINITE.

Singular.

Ich würde mich freuen, I should or would rejoice,
du würdest dich freuen, thou shouldst or wouldst rejoice, &c.

SECOND FUTURE INDEFINITE.

Singular.

Ich würde mich gefreut haben, I should or would have rejoiced,
du würdest dich gefreut haben, thou shouldst or would have rejoiced, &c.

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Freue (du) dich, rejoice (thou),	Freuet (ihr) euch, rejoice (you),
freue er (sie, es) sich, let him (her, it) rejoice.	Freuen sie sich, let them rejoice.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. Sich freuen, to rejoice.
PRET. Sich gefreut haben, to have rejoiced.
FUT. Sich freuen werden to be about to rejoice.

PARTICIPLE.

Sich freuend.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. Most of the reflective verbs govern the reciprocal pronouns in the accusative, a few in the dative case. Of the latter class are, anmaßen, einbilden, getrauen; as, ich maße mir an, du bildest dir ein, ich getraue mir. The impersonal, es däucht, it seemeth, either takes the ac-

cusative or the dative; as, es däucht mich, or es deucht mir, it seems to me.

2. Some verbs are only used as reflectives in a particular signification. For example, sich bedenken, to pause for the purpose of reflection, to hesitate, from bedenken, to reflect, to consider; sich berufen, to appeal to, from berufen, to call; sich bescheiden, to be contented with, from bescheiden, to remonstrate with; sich fürchten, to be afraid, from fürchten, to fear; sich hüten, to be cautious, to beware, from hüten, to guard; sich verantworten, to excuse oneself, to argue against accusation, from verantworten, to answer for.

EXERCISE

ON THE REFLECTIVE VERBS.

Die Mutter hat sich gefreuet[1], da ihr der Brief von meiner Schwester vorgelesen wurde—Sie tröstete[2] sich mit dem Gedanken[3], daß sie bald kommen wird—Der Vater und wir selbst schmeicheln uns mit der Hofnung[4]—Meine jüngste Schwester befindet sich nicht wohl, der Arzt sagt sie habe sich den Magen überladen[5], und müsse deswegen ein

[1] to be pleased
[2] to console one's self
[3] thought
[4] hope
[5] to overload

Brechmittel[6] nehmen—Man hat den Dieb angeklagt[7]; allein er hat sich aus dem Handel heraus[8] gelogen—Er entschuldigte[9] sich gegen ihn—Sie selbst bekam tausend Pfund zur Aussteuer[10]—Er erbarmte sich nicht über seinen betrübten[11] Zustand[12], worinnen er sich befand—Jener Unglückliche hat sich lange im Elende[13] befunden—Er darf sich nicht unterstehen dem Vater vors Gesicht zu kommen, weil er vorige Nacht nichts gethan als getrunken und gelärmet[14] hat—Er wird sich noch zu Tode saufen—Ich sehe euren guten Willen gegen ihn—Ich habe mich unterstanden ihm manche gute Vermahnung[15] zu geben, hätte er sie nur befolget[16]—Mein Vater hat sich vorgenommen[17] ihm kein Geld mehr zu geben—Ihr Vater sezte vormals zu viel Zutrauen[18] in ihren Bruder, und zu wenig[19] Vertrauen in ihre Schwestern—Es i[st] wahr, er machte sich manchmal dadurch lächerlich[20]

[6] emetic
[7] to accuse
[8] to extricate one's self by lying
[9] to make an excuse
[10] portion
[11] afflicted
[12] situation
[13] misery
[14] to make a noise
[15] admonition
[16] to follow
[17] to propose
[18] confidence
[19] less
[20] laughable

IV. *OF THE ADVERBS.*

Adverbs are words which in speech are joined to other words, to express a certain modification, i. e. a mode of action, existence, or quality. Thus there are adverbs denoting *manner*, *order*, *time*, *place*, *motion*, *quantity*, *quality*, *relation*, *comparison*, *doubt*, *affirmation*, *negation*, *demonstration*, *interrogation*. It would be needless to enter into a detail of all these classes of adverbs; I shall therefore confine myself to a few observations more closely connected with the purpose of practical uti-

Some adverbs admit the degrees of comparison, as in English *soon*, comp. *sooner*, sup. *soonest*. In the German the adverbs of quality are particularly subject to the degrees of comparison, as, wohl, besser, am besten, well, better, best; schön, handsome; schöner, handsomer; am schönsten, handsomest.

To form an adverb of quality from an adjective, requires in English the addition of the syllable *ly*; as from *quiet*, *quietly*; *fine*, *finely*; *nice*, *nicely*. The German adjective has the means

of yielding an adverb out of its own forms, quite ready for use. We find, indeed, in some instances the termination lich, answering to the English *ly*; as, kürzlich, not long ago; erſtlich, firstly; ſchwerlich, hardly, scarcely; but this is not exclusively adverbial; lich is als[o a] common ending of adjectives: for example, männlich, manly, fürſtlich, princely; königlich, kingly; glücklich, luckly; gefährlich, dangerously.

Many words are formed into adverbs by means of an additional *s*; for example, bereits, already, from bereit, ready; ſtets, constantly, from ſtet, constant; eilends, hastily, from eilen[d], partic. hasting, beſonders, particularly, from [be]-ſonder, particular; anders, otherwise, from [an]-der, other; rechts, to the right, from re[cht], right; links, to the left, from link, left. [...] the distinctive numerals in *ens*, which are adverbs; as, erſtens, firstly; zweitens, secondly; drittens, thirdly, &c. And also the following, beſtens, in the best manner; eheſtens, with the first opportunity; meiſtens, mostly; höchſtens, at the most; übrigens, as for the rest, in the mean time.

This adverbial *s* may be considered as being originally the characteristic of the genitive case. For, in the first place, we know that the letter *s* is generally used in the German language to

mark that case. With this power, it is not limited to words of the masculine or neuter gender, though to them most commonly it is given; but may also be added to feminine nouns, when no other mode of distinction is at hand. So we say, Heliodoras Schönheiten, the beauties of Heliodora, though Heliodora is feminine; Dianens strenge Tugend, Diana's severe virtue.

In the next place I have to state, that the genitive occurs absolutely, that is to say, without being governed by any other word, where we might expect a case with a preposition. Thus it is usual to say, Abends, or des Abends, for an dem Abend, in the evening; Morgens, or des Morgens, in the morning; Mittags, or des Mittags, at noon; Montags, on Monday; Dienstags, on Tuesday, &c. Also with adjectives, geraades Weges, straightways; keines Weges, by no means; widrigen Falles, in case of any thing contrary happening; allen Falls, at all events; folgenden Tages, on the following day. In all these instances, the genitive case is characterised by the final *s*. This is even applied to nouns of the feminine gender, as, Nachts, in the night; Mittwochs, on Wednesday (supposing it to be from die Mittwoche). And, what is extraordinary, as these words by the additional *s* resemble the masculine or neuter gender, we find sometimes the article of the latter prefixed, though they are every where else fe-

minines, as, des Nachts, des Mittwochs. Nouns feminine having the characteristic *s*, occur also with adjectives and pronouns before them. For example, meiner seits, on my part, from die Seite, the side; allerseits, on all parts. In diesseits, on this side; jenseits, on the other side, a contraction has taken place; for, like the former it should be dieser seits, jener seits. We meet with a singular instance of a noun plural being marked with the characteristic *s* of the genitive. This is, allerdings, by all means, which is evidently put for aller Dinge, of all things.

Thus it is shewn, that nouns substantive, in the genitive, may stand, where, according to common grammar, a case with a preposition would be required. It has moreover been explained, that those genitives are generally distinguished by the addition of the letter *s*. Now let us observe, that as adverbs serve to express in one word the meaning of two or more, (for example *wisely*, instead of *with wisdom*); so on the other hand, those genitive cases of substantives, of which we have been speaking, may be said to have the signification of adverbs. And in that light many of them are at present considered and written in the same manner as adverbs. For instance, keinesweges, by no means; allenfalls, at all events; diesseits, on this side; jenseits, on the other side; allerdins, by all means, &c. In short, we may look upon the

ß of the genitive case, as an adverbial characteristic. And admitting that supposition, I shall find no difficulty in accounting for the final ß in those words, with which I first set out. Namely, from substantives the adverbial ß was transferred to adjectives, and participles; and by its assistance, adverbs were made from the latter. In imitation of the genitive cases of substantives, the characteristic letter of the genitive, has also been assigned to adjectives and participles, for the purpose of forming adverbs. Most of them end simply in ß, as, folgends, subsequently; nachgehends, afterwards; öfters, repeatedly; stracks, straightways; vollends, even, moreover; and those mentioned before. Some terminate in ens, as schönstens, in the finest manner; leztens, lately; viertens, fourthly; fünftens, fifthly, &c.

EXERCISES

ON THE ADVERBS.

Er kam bald an[1], denn er geht geschwind[2]—Weder[3] das eine noch das andere[4] gefället[5] ihm—Weder heute noch morgen[6] will er es thun—Wo kommt er her! und wo geht er hin—Ob sie gleich späte[7] kamen, so hatten sie dennoch Zeit ins Schauspiel[8] zu gehen—Dieses ist der Ort[9], wo[10] (an welchem) ich zu bleiben[11] gedenke[12]—Dieses ist die Feder, womit (mit[13] der[14]) ich zu schreiben gedenke—Laßt uns zusammen[15] gehen—Ich bin schon[16] fertig—Ich bitte euch demüthig[17] um Vergebung[18]—Er richtete[19] ihn gänzlich[20] zu Grunde—Warum eilen[21] sie so?—Ich will euch sagen warum[22]—Ihr thatet Unrecht[23], daß ihr eure Pflicht[24] nicht beobachtetet[25]—Meine Schwester ist hinlänglich[26] versorgt[27]—Beinahe[28] hätte ich euch verges=

[1] soon
[2] fast
[3] neither
[4] other
[5] to please
[6] to-morrow
[7] late
[8] play
[9] place
[10] where
[11] to stay
[12] to intend
[13] with
[14] which
[15] together
[16] already
[17] humbly
[18] pardon
[19] to ruin
[20] totally
[21] to hasten
[22] why
[23] wrong
[24] duty
[25] to consider
[26] sufficiently
[27] to provide for
[28] almost

sen—Ich thue es vielmehr[29] um eurentwillen[30]—Die Schönheiten[31] dieses Bildes sind unterschiedlich[32], und müssen stückweise untersucht[33] werden, wenn man das ganze[34] hinlänglich[35] will schätzen[36] lernen—Welche von diesen beiden Frauenzimmern gefällt[37] ihnen am besten?—Weder die eine noch die andere, ob sie gleich beiderseits[38] sich einbilden[39], daß es unmöglich[40] sey, sie genugsam[41] zu bewundern[42]—Der jetzige König von England heißt[43] Georg der dritte—Er ist auch Kurfürst[44] zu Hanover—Ich weiß die Ursache[45] warum er nicht will—Ich habe nie dergleichen[46] gesehen—Nie habe ich etwas von der Art[47] gesehen—Sie liebt[48] weder[49] ihn noch[50] sie—Je weniger[51] ich ihn sehe, je besser ist es—Wo[52] seid ihr den ganzen[53] Morgen gewesen?—Ich war hier, mich nach euch zu erkundigen[54]—Wo[55] wollen sie hingehen?—Ich will nach Hause gehen—Wenn gedenken[56] sie abzureisen[57]?—Morgen gegen[58] Mittag—Er war anfangs[59] sehr wohl mit ihm zufrieden[60]—Wo[61] werden wir

[29] rather
[30] your sake
[31] beauty
[32] various
[33] to examine
[34] whole
[35] property
[36] to value
[37] to please
[38] both
[39] to fancy, imagine
[40] impossible
[41] sufficiently
[42] to admire
[43] to be called
[44] elector
[45] reason
[46] the like
[47] kind
[48] to love
[49] neither
[50] nor
[51] less
[52] where
[53] all
[54] to inquire
[55] whither
[56] to intend
[57] to depart
[58] about
[59] at first
[60] pleased
[61] where

uns hiernächst (künftig[62]) treffen[63]?—Das Kleid war noch gar nicht abgetragen[64] (abgenutzt)—Ja[65], wenn dem so ist—Nein[66], ich sage dir, es soll nicht seyn—Nein, das geht nicht an—Es ist in der That[67] so, mein Herr—Sie sind sich beide gleich[68]—Sehet[69] hier, was habt ihr gemacht—Von wannen[70] kamen sie?—Sie kamen aus der Stadt[71].

[62] next
[63] to meet
[64] to wear out
[65] yes
[66] no
[67] indeed
[68] alike
[69] see here
[70] whence
[71] town, city

V. *THE PREPOSITIONS.*

There are five classes of prepositions, viz.

1. Those which govern the genitive case only.
2. . . . . dative . . . . . .
3. . . . . accusative. . . . .
4. . . . . both the genitive and dative.
5. . . . . both the dative and accusative cases.

I. *Of those which govern the Genitive only.*

anstatt or statt—instead of, in the place of, is compounded of an and statt, which are sometimes used separately, e. g.

An des Prinzen statt, instead of the prince. Sometimes the idiom of the language renders the separation necessary, as,

An Kindesstatt annehmen, to adopt; they are however more commonly used together; as,

Ich bin hier anstatt meines Bruders, I am here instead of my brother.

disseits, on this side, as, disseits des Flusses, on this side of the river.

halb, which expresses a relation of place, exists only in its compounds, as, ausserhalb, innerhalb, oberhalb, and unterhalb, e. g.

Ausserhalb der Stadt, out of the town.
Innerhalb einer Meile, within a mile.
Oberhalb der Thür, over the door.
Unterhalb des Hauses, below the house.

halben and halber—signifying by reason of, or on account of, are both placed after the substantive, as,

Der Folgen halber will ich es nicht thun, I will not do it on account of the consequences.

Man muß ihn seines Alters halben schonen, he ought to be spared on account of his age.

Jenseits, on the other side, as, jenseits des Flusses, on the other side of the river.

kraft and laut—by virtue, according to; are nouns indeed, but are used as prepositions, e.g.

Kraft meines Amtes, by virtue of my office.

Laut dieser Erklärung, according to this declaration.

mittelst or vermittelst—by means of, (from Mittel, means), e. g.

Vermittelst deines Beistandes, by your assistance.

unweit—not far from, near, as,

Unweit der Stadt, not far from the town.

ungeachtet—notwithstanding, as, ungeachtet aller Hindernisse, notwithstanding all impediments.

vermöge—by reason of; expresses also Kraft, e. g.

Er ist ein Edelmann vermöge seiner Geburt, he is a nobleman by reason of his birth.

während—during, as,

Während des Krieges, during the war.

wegen—on account of, as,

Wegen unserer Freundschaft, on account of our friendship.

Note—The two prepositions halben and wegen, coalesce in one word with the possessive pronouns, mein, dein, sein; thus,

meinetwegen, or meinethalben,
deinetwegen, .. deinethalben,
seinetwegen, .. seinethalben.

II. *Prepositions that govern the Dative Case only.*

aus—out, out of.

Er ging aus dem Zimmer, he went out of the room.

ausser—which has the same meaning, e. g.

Ich war ausser dem Hause, I was out of the house.

bey—signifies near, or with, as,

Ich war bey meinem Bruder, I was with my brother.

entgegen—against, is always placed after its substantive, e. g.

Mein Freund gieng meinem Feinde entgegen, my friend went against my enemy.

mit—with.

Er ist mit mir da gewesen, he has been there with me.

nach—signifies to, and sometimes after, as,

Ich habe den Brief nach seinem Hause geschickt, I have sent the letter to his house.

Sie kamen einer nach dem andern, they came one after another.

Note—When placed after its substantive, it for the most part signifies *according to;* as,

Meiner Meinung nach, according to my opinion.

nächst—(the superlative degree of nahe, near) next, or after, e. g.

Nächst meinem Bruder liebe ich ihn am meisten, I love him most, next to my brother.

samt—with, as,

Er samt mir, he and I, jointly.

von—from, sometimes, of, e. g.

Ich habe keine Antwort von ihm erhalten, I have received no answer from him.

Sie sprachen von ihren Freunden, they talked of their friends.

Von may be said to govern the genitive case in the phrase: von alters her, of old.

zu—to, as,

Gehen sie zu meinem Bruder, go to my brother.

zuwider—against, or contrary to; is like entgegen, always placed after its substantive, e. g.

Das ist den Gesetzen zuwider, this is against the laws.

III. *Prepositions that govern the Accusative Case only.*

durch—through, and by, e. g.

Er gieng durch die Stadt, he went through the town.

Das ganze Jahr duch, through the whole year.

Abgenutzt durch den Gebrauch, worn out by use.

für—for, instead of.

Ich gab ihm Geld für seine Mühe, I gave him money for his trouble.

Er unternahm die Arbeit für mich, he undertook the work for me.

Ich bin für meinen Bruder gekommen, I am come instead of my brother.

Note—This preposition is used sometimes like an expletive, where there is no occasion for any in English; chiefly in questions; as,

Was für Ursache haben sie? what reason have you?

gegen—towards, against, e. g.

Da sie gegen die Stadt kamen, when they came towards the town.

Gegen den Wind segeln, to sail against the wind.

gen is only used in one single phrase, and without an article, e. g.

Gen Himmel, towards heaven.

ohne—without, as,

Ohne einigen Verzug, without any delay.

um—about, for, as,

Um die Stadt, about the town.

Er bat um sein Geld, he asked for his money.

Note—The learner must observe, that in such phrases, as, um des Himmels Willen, for heaven's sake; um Gottes Willen, for God's sake, &c. though the preposition at first sight seems to govern the genitive, in reality it governs the accusative case; for in the instances above, des Himmels and Gottes, are put in the genitive case, as being the latter of two substantives, of which Willen is the former, and which itself is put in the accusative case, being governed by the preposition um.

wider—against, as,

Er ist wider mich, he is against me.

IV. *Prepositions that govern both the Genitive and Dative Case.*

These are only two, as,

Zufolge—according to, or agreeable with, has the genitive case when it is placed before its substantive, and the dative when it is placed after it, as,

Zufolge ihres Befehls, or ihrem Befehl zufolge, according to your command.

längst—along, governs either case, but more frequently the dative, as,

Längst dem Ufer segeln, to sail along the shore.

V. *Prepositions that govern both the Dative and Accusative Cases.*

An mir wird er seinen Mann finden, he shall find me his match.

Ueber dir hängt eine schwarze Wolke, a black cloud hangs over thee.

In dir wohnet die Tugend, virtue dwells in thee.
In der Kirche sahe ich ihn, I saw him in church.
Hinter mir lag die Stadt, the town lay behind me.

Neben mir lag der Wald, the forest was on my side.

Auf der Straße gehen, to walk in the street.

Zwischen mir und dir, between me and thee.

An mich wird er schreiben, he is to write to me.

Auf den Boden werfen, to throw upon the ground.

Ueber mich geht es her, I am pulled down.

Neben dich lege das Buch, the book lay on thy side.

Zwischen die Blätter legen, to place between the leaves, &c.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PREPOSITIONS.

1. Compound prepositions often suffer a disjunction, e. g.

dahin, as, er warf das Buch da vor mich hin, he threw down the book before me.

hinterher, as, er gieng hinter dem Wagen her, he walked behind the carriage.

2. When ohne is placed after the substantive which it governs, it requires the genitive case, as,

Zweifels ohne wirst du mich fragen, without doubt thou wilt ask me. No other instance,

however, of this use of ohne occurs; as we cannot say, Kummers ohne, without care; Gefahrs ohne, without danger, &c.

3. Wegen, is generally placed before its substantive, sometimes after it, as,

Eines bösen, oder zweydeutigen Wortes wegen, muß man mit keinem Freunde brechen, one must not break with a friend on account of a bad or a dubious word.

Wegen der Wahrheit und Tugend muß man auch etwas leiden, one ought to suffer something for the sake of truth and virtue.

4. The learner must be careful not to confuse the meanings of gegen and wider; since the former implies a favourable disposition; the latter, a hostile one; the former generally answers to the English word, "*towards*;" the latter to "*against*;" e. g.

Ich kann nicht sagen daß er gegen mich anders als freundlich gesinnet sey, I cannot say that he is otherwise disposed *towards* me than as a friend.

Du redest wider deinen Bruder, thou speakest *against* thy brother.

Zuwider seyn, always means, to be against.

Zugegen seyn, only signifies, to be present.

5. When the preposition vor is used, in answering the questions wann? when? wo? where? it requires the dative case; when it answers the question wohin? whither? it requires the accusative, as,

Q. Wann hat er gelebet? when did he live?
A. Vor funfzig Jahren, fifty years ago.
.. Vor meiner Zeit, before my time.
.. Vor zweien Jahrhunderten, two centuries ago.
Q. Wo stehet er? where is he?
A. Vor seinem Hause, before his house.
Q. Wo steht sein Haus? where is his house?
A. Vor der Kirche, before the church.
Q. Wo gehst du hin, whither art thou going?
A. Ich gehe vor den Richter, I am going before the judge.

6. Gegen, when compounded with über, governs the dative case, as,

Gegen mir über, opposite to (or, over against) me.

Er wohnet gegen dem Rathhause über, he lives over against the Senate-house, (Town-hall.)

7. The prepositions neben, hinter, unter, zwischen, an, über, auf, and in, require the accu-

sative when they indicate motion; the dative when they indicate rest, e. g.

Er sitzt neben mir, he is sitting by me.

Setze dich neben mich, sit down by me.

Er steht hinter euch, he stands behind you.

Tritt hinter mich, go behind me.

Sie steht unter dem Baume, she stands under the tree.

Wirf es unter den Tisch, throw it under the table.

Er hält das Brod zwischen den Fingern, he holds the bread between his fingers.

Es ist an mir, it is my turn.

Er hat an mich geschrieben, he has written to me.

Es hängt über ihm, it hangs over him.

Wir gehen über die Brücke, we are going over the bridge.

Es liegt auf dem Tische, it lies upon the table.

Er geht auf den Berg, he is going to the hill.

Es steht in der Kammer, it is in the chamber.

Wir gehen in den Wald, we are going to the wood.

8. The prepositions nach, zu, bey, and von, are placed before the substantives Hof, Haus,

Tisch, and the proper names of cities, without an article, as,

Ich reise nach Rom, I am travelling to Rome.

Er ist zu London, he is at London.

Es liegt bey Amsterdam, it lies near Amsterdam.

Ich komme von Paris, I come from Paris,

Er geht nach Hofe, he goes to court.

Er ist zu Hause, he is at home.

Sie sind bey Tische, they are at table.

Er kömmt von Hofe, he is coming from court.

9. The preposition zu is placed in titles before the names of kingdoms, &c. as,

Karl der sechste zu Germanien Kaiser, Charles the sixth, emperor of Germany.

Kurfürst zu Sachsen, zu Mainz, &c. elector of Saxony, of Mentz, &c.

We also say:

König, king; in Pohlen, in Preußen, &c. of Poland, of Prussia, &c. and

König von England, von Spanien, von Portugal, king of England, of Spain, of Portugal.

10. When two or more substantives, of different genders or different kinds, are preceded by a preposition, they lose their article and case, e. g.

It is very right to say in der Noth, in want; in dem Tode, in death; but when we join them together, we must say:

In Noth und Tod, in distress and in death.

Durch Feuer und Wasser, through fire and water.

11. That the learner may avoid a very common mistake, the using vor and für, he must observe that the former answers to the English word *before*, and the latter to the word *instead of*, or *for*, as,

Ich trete vor den Altar, I go before the altar.

Ich werde nicht vor ihnen gehen, I will not go before you.

Für wen kaufest du das? for whom art thou buying that?

Für meinen Bruder, for my brother.

Er hat für uns gelitten, und ist für uns gestorben, he has suffered for (or instead of) us, and has died for (or instead of) us.

Der Sachwalter spricht für seinen Klienten, the counsellor speaks instead of his client.

And sometimes für means much the same as *of*, ex. gr.

Gott sorget für uns, God takes care of us.

EXERCISES

ON THE PREPOSITIONS.

1.

Es geschahe[1] am[2] bestimmten[3] Tage—Ich habe durch seinen Verlust[4] nichts gewonnen—Er blieb über[5] der Erde—Seine Kammer ist über der meinigen—Er übertrift ihn an Tapferkeit[6]—Die Schlacht[7] dauerte[8] über sechs Stunden—Gestern hatte ich keine Zeit an dich zu schreiben, so eben setze ich mich nieder mit der Feder in der Hand, um dir vermittelst dieses Briefes, die Neuigkeiten zu erzehlen[9], die sich innerhalb unserer Stadt, seit der Zeit zugetragen[10] haben, da du uns vor acht Wochen verlassen[11] hast—Es war etwa[12] um den Mittag[13] als ich ihn sah—Ich will es gegen zwey Uhr hierher[14] bringen—Er ist im Begrif[15] morgen abzureisen[16]—Ich habe kein Geld bey[17] mir—Es ist nur ein kurzer[18] Umweg[19]—Laßt uns der Ver-

1 to happen
2 on
3 to appoint
4 loss
5 above
6 valour
7 battle
8 to last
9 to relate
10 to happen
11 to leave
12 about
13 noon
14 hither
15 about
16 to depart
17 about
18 short
19 way about

nunft gemäß handeln[20]—Zufolge seines Briefes wird er morgen hier seyn—Mein Kleid war nach der neuesten Mode[21] gemacht—Nachdem wir zu London alles wohl untersucht[22] hatten, schritten[23] wir weiter nach Cambridge—Hat er nicht wieder[24] an sie geschrieben?—Ich bezahlte ihm noch einmal so viel.

[20] to act
[21] fashion
[22] to examine
[23] to proceed
[24] again

2.

Laut[1] der Nachrichten[2] die wir von Jamaika haben, sind während des Krieges, ungeachtet[3] der Uebermacht des Feindes, viele reich beladene[5] Schiffe aufgebracht[6], die samt[7] ihren Ladungen[8] für hohe Preise sind verkauft[9] worden—Mein Bruder setzte sich zwischen mir und dem Vater nieder—Gegen mir über saß die Mutter, nebst meinem Schwager[10]—In den Gärten die ich vor mir sahe, und in welche wir zulezt hineingingen, blüheten die Bäume sehr schön—Die Magd ist unten[11] in der Küche[12]—Es ist unter[13] seiner Würde—Ueberdies[14], so hat er mich noch nicht bezahlt—Mein

[1] according
[2] advice, or intelligence
[3] notwithstanding
[4] greater force
[5] richly loaden
[6] to capture
[7] together
[8] cargoes
[9] to sell
[10] brother-in-law
[11] below
[12] kitchen
[13] beneath
[14] besides

Bruder schwebte lange zwischen[15] Furcht[16] und Hofnung[17]—Unsere Soldaten übertrafen alle andere an Muthe[18]—Kamen sie über[19] Berlin?—Er ist groß[20] genug für sein Alter—Er kommt aus der Fremde[21]—Werde ich euch den Nachmittag[22] sehen?—Dieser Weg ist um ein gutes[23] Stück[24] näher—Meine Schwester spielte auf[25] den Flügel[26]—Er schreibt Briefe auf[27] Briefe.

[15] betwixt
[16] fear
[17] hope
[18] valour
[19] by
[20] big
[21] abroad
[22] afternoon
[23] great
[24] deal
[25] on
[26] harpsichord
[27] upon

3.

Meine Mutter ist ganz auser[1] Gefahr[2]—Ihr fordert[3] zu viel, (zu übermäßig[4])—Sie können das Spiel aufgeben[5], wenn sie wollen—Laßen sie uns um die Stadt herum gehen—Es sind noch nicht drey Tage, da[6] ich ihn gesehen habe—Man kennt ihn in[7] der ganzen Stadt—Gegt das Loch ganz durch[8]?—Er hat ihm den Degen durch den Leib[9] gestoßen—Ich wartete[10] bis um drey Uhr—Feindseligkeiten[11] sollten eher nicht statt haben, bis der Krieg förmlich erklärt[12] ist—Er hielt eine Rede

[1] out
[2] danger
[3] to ask
[4] immoderately
[5] to give over
[6] since
[7] thro'
[8] through
[9] body
[10] to stay
[11] hostility
[12] to declare

an[13] das Volk—Ich sehe euren guten Willen gegen[14] mich—Es geschah unter der Hand—Bringt es mir herauf[15]—Ihr könnt euch darauf[16] verlassen[17]—Er erstach[18] ihn mit seinem Degen[19]—Eure Schwester spazieret im[20] Garten—Ging mein Bruder ohne[21] Erlaubniß[22] weg?—

[13] to
[14] towards
[15] up
[16] upon
[17] to depend
[18] to stab
[19] sword
[20] within
[21] without
[22] leave

VI. *ON CONJUNCTIONS.*

Conjunctions are particles that serve to connect words and sentences, and to bring them into a certain relation with one another. As this connection and relation may be effected in different ways, the conjunctions may accordingly be divided into various classes. But this is rather an object for speculation, than for practical purposes. I shall, therefore, not dwell upon it, but subjoin a list of the most obvious German conjunctions in alphabetical order, accompanied with the necessary observations.

Aber, but. It does not always oppose sentences, but sometimes only joins them; in other words it has both a copulative and disjunctive power.

Allein, but, is merely disjunctive.

Als has 1. a comparative signification, expressing *as* and *than*; for instance, so warm als im Sommer, as warm as in summer; reicher als Crösus, richer than Crœsus. 2. It notes quality and condition, ich, als Herr von diesem Hause, I, as master of this house. 3. It is temporal or consecutive, and stands for *when*; als ich in London ankam, when I arrived in London. Als wenn, as if; so wohl als auch, as well as.

Also, 1. so; 2. therefore.

Auch, also.

Auf daß, in order that.

Bevor, before.

Da, 1. then; 2. when; 3. since, as, implying a cause. As an adverb it signifies *there*.

Daher, therefore. Adverb daher, thence.

Dann, then. Alsdann is the same in signification. Adverb dann und wann, now and then.

Darum, for that reason. Darum, adv. on account of that.

Daß, that.

Denn, 1. for, because. 2. then. 3. unless, after some verbs in the subjunctive mood, as, ich werde nicht ausgehen, es sey denn, daß die Noth mich zwänge, I shall not go out, un-

less it be, that necessity should compel me. Du sollst nicht sterben, du habest denn den Herrn gesehen, thou shalt not die, unless thou have seen the Lord.—It is, however, not very usual in this signification, except after es sey, it be. 4. than, wer ist besser denn Gott? who is better than God? ehe denn ich flöhe, sooner than I should run away. Als, is more preferable.

Dennoch, notwithstanding.

Derhalben, (derohalben), deßhalb, (deshalb) therefore, on that account.

Desto, stands always before a comparative degree, and notes proportion, which in English is expressed by the definite article; for example, ich erwartete ihre Ankunft nicht, und desto größer ist meine Freude, I did not expect your arrival, and the greater is my joy. When two comparative sentences are put together, the first begins with the conjunction je, and desto answers it in the second; as, je ruhiger das Leben ist, desto geschickter ist es zum Nachdenken, the more quiet life is, the more fit is it for reflection.

Dieweil, because, obsolete.

Doch, yet, nevertheless, however, but.

Ehe, before that.

Entweder, either, is always followed by oder or falls, in case that. Falls es geschehen sollte, in case it should happen.

Folglich, consequently.

Je, proportional, before a comparative degree.—See desto.—Je nachdem, according as.

Jedoch, the same as doch.

Indem, 1. while; 2. because, since.

Indessen, in the mean while.

Ingleichen, or imgleichen, likewise.

Kaum, scarce. Kaum hatte er ausgeredet, als ihn ein plötzliches Grausen überfiel, scarce had he finished his speech, when a sudden horror seized him.

Nachdem, after. Je nachdem, according as.

Nicht allein, nicht nur, not only, followed by sondern auch, but also.

Noch, 1. yet, still. Noch nicht, not yet. 2. nor, after, weder; neither preceding.

Nun, now.

Ob, whether, if.

Obgleich, obschon, obwohl, though, although. They are divided, as, ob ich gleich krank war, although I was ill; ob er schon zu Hause war, though he was at home. This separation generally takes place when a monosyllable follows; I mean an independent monosyllable, such as, ich, du, er, ihr, wir, sie; not one be-

longing to a substantive, as the article. Otherwise it is not necessary to divide those conjunctions. When they begin a sentence, the following member of it answers to them, by means of the conjunctions doch, or dennoch, or similar words as, demungeachtet, notwithstanding that; or nichts desto weniger, nevertheless. Ob er gleich alt ist, so hat er doch den völligen Gebrauch seiner Geisteskräfte, although he is old, he still has the perfect use of his mental faculties.

Oder, or.

Sintemal, or sintemalen, because, since; obsolete.

So, 1. so. It serves to connect the subsequent member of a sentence with the foregoing, commonly when the conjunctions wenn, (when), weil, da, nachdem, wie, damit, um, obgleich, obschon, precede; and almost always after wenn, if, beginning the sentence. For example, wenn mein Bruder kommt so sagen sie es ihm, when my brother comes tell it him. Da er in Ulm eintraf, so fand er die Stadt in den Händen seiner Feinde, when he arrived at Ulm, he found the city in the hands of his enemies. Wenn der Knabe fleißig ist so kann er zu großer Ehre gelangen, if the boy be diligent, he may arrive at great honour. Sometimes the conjunction wenn, if, is understood; and then so must likewise be put in the following sentence, as, wärest du hier geblieben, so würden die Sa-

chen anders stehen, hadst thou staid here (which is the same as—if thou hadst staid here) affairs would be in a better condition. 3. So, occasionally signifies therefore. 4. If, on condition that, as, so Gott will, if God please, or please God. 5. So wohl als auch, as well as. Likewise with the same meaning so als; but this seldom occurs. 6. When auch follows, it is to be rendered by *however*; so groß die Schrecken des Krieges auch seyn mögen, so konnten sie doch seinen Sinn nicht bändigen, however great the terrors of war may be, yet they could not curb his spirit. —So wie, as.

Sondern, but, disjunctive. It is only used when preceded by a negative. Nicht edel, sondern kleinmüthig, not noble, but pusillanimous.

Sonst, else, otherwise.

Theils—theils, partly, partly.

Und, and.

Ungeachtet, notwithstanding.

Wann for wenn, when, provincial. Adv. Dann und wann, now and then.

Weder, neither, followed by noch, nor.

Weil, because. (Sometimes while).

Wenn, 1. when. Thus it is synonymous to da (als, wie, for these occur with the same meaning as da); though it is differently applied. Da, namely, is always connected with past

tenses, and declares an action that is gone by. Wenn, on the other hand refers to what is present, or future. It is, therefore, peculiarly appropriated to convey general ideas; whereas da involves particular events. This will be more clearly understood from some examples. Da er nach Oxford kam, so fand er seinen Freund, when he came to Oxford he found his friend. *He came*, and *he found*, are past tenses; the actions likewise, that are intimated, are passed; and consequently da must be employed to express *when*. Wenn ich zu ihm komme, so finde ich ihn immer über den Büchern, when I come to him, I always find him at his books. *I come*, *I find*, are present tenses, and the subject is of a general import; therefore, wenn is made use of. In the following, one verb is in the future tense, the other in the present; and wenn is likewise required to answer to the English *when*. Wenn ihr meine Stimme hören werdet, so eilt, when you hear my voice, hasten. Wenn sie nach Paris, kommen, so werden sie viele alte Kunstwerke sehen, when you come to Paris you will see many ancient works of art. The historic style, to enliven the narration, sometimes assumes the present for the past tense. But still the action it refers to is past; and wenn, in this case, cannot be put instead of da. The English interrogative *when*, is always rendered by wenn, never by da.—Some write wann, instead of wenn, to distinguish the first signification of this

conjunction. Wann, however, is only in use among the vulgar sort of people, and in Germany promiscuously used, to note *when* and *if*. It has not received the sanction of the classical authors. 2. If, supposing that. It never stands in the signification of *whether*, after indirect or disjunctive questions, though in English, *if* is thus used; or in other words, it is never synonymous to the English *whether*. In these phrases, for example, "I do not know *if* (or *whether*) it is so. Ask him, if (or whether) he has got it?"—the German wenn could not be employed, but ob must be used.

Wenn gleich, wenn schon, although. They may be separated in the same manner as obgleich, obschon. See page 192—193.

Wie, 1. how. 2. As, both in a comparative and consecutive sense. Wie die Jugend, so das Alter, as the youth, so old age; comparative. Wie er das sah, rief er aus, as, or when he saw that, he exclaimed; consecutive. It also expresses *than*, though als is more proper for this purpose.

Wiewohl, though.

Wo sometimes stands for *if*. Otherwise it signifies *where*.

Wofern, (and dafern), if.

Wohl, indeed, perhaps, may be. It has the nature of a suppletive particle, and cannot always be exactly translated. Das ist wohl wahr, that, indeed, may be true. Wissen sie wohl, do you perhaps know? as an adverb it signifies *well*.

Zwar, indeed, it is so, allowing it: generally followed by aber, allein, doch, dennoch, or a similar disjunctive.

Obzwar, sometimes occurs with the power of obgleich, obschon.

Nothing more need be added to these observations except that some of the conjunctions appear, in certain situations, to govern the subjunctive mood; and that some have the power, in the structure of a sentence, of removing the verb to the end. These circumstances will be noticed at large, in the course of the following Exercises and in the Syntax.

EXERCISES

ON THE CONJUNCTIONS.

1.

Der Admiral Rodney schlug[1] nicht nur die Franzosen, sondern auch die Spanier—Nehmt[2] weder[3] mehr noch weniger als die Noth erfordert[4]—Entweder[5] arbeitet[6], oder geht eures Weges—Dafern[7] es wahr ist was ihr saget, so will ich das Geld vorschiessen[8]—Sie sind weder hungrig[9] noch durstig[10]—Aber ich bin ganz ander Meinung[11]—Er hat sowohl die Kleider[12] als die Bücher mit sich genommen[13]—Ich selbst will dafür sorgen[14], daß nicht nur die übrigen Sachen, sondern auch alle andere zurückgelassene[15] Schriften[16], weggeschickt[17] werden—Wenn sie einig[18] werden, so habe ich nichts dawider[19]—Geschiehet es deswegen, weil ich keine Geschenke[20] machen konnte?—Es sey so, und ich will euch beistehen[21] so viel ich nur immer kann

1 to beat
2 to take
3 neither
4 to require
5 either
6 to work
7 provided
8 to advance
9 hungry
10 thirsty
11 opinion
12 clothes
13 to take
14 to take care
15 to leave behind
16 writings
17 to send away
18 to agree
19 objection
20 present
21 to assist

—Obschon[22] (wiewohl) er ein schönes Landgut[23] besitzt; so will ich ihm doch einen Theil des meinigen abtreten[24]—Ingleichen will ich ihr, obschon das Wetter schön ist, einen Mantel[25] mitgeben[26]—Thun sie das, denn wofern es etwa regnen sollte, sie etwas habe um sich damit bedecken zu können—Nichts desto weniger ist es gewiß, daß man nicht leicht zu vorsichtig[27] seyn kann, und es ist besser lieber zu vorsichtig als zu nachläßig[28] zu seyn.

22 though	25 cloak	27 careful
23 estate	26 to give or lend	28 careless
24 to resign		

2.

Wenn sie zu rechter[1] Zeit[2] kommen, so wollen wir zusammen[3] gehen, wo nicht so muß ich allein gehen—Uebrigens versichere[4] ich euch, daß sie um deswegen in keiner Gefahr[5] ist—Zuerst müssen sie wissen[6]; endlich muß ich noch bemerken[7]—Sie will ihn nur alsdann heurathen, wenn er sogleich[8] seine böse Lebensart verläßt[9]—Wir wissen, daß er ein würdiger[10] Mann ist, und sind gewiß er werde dieses Zeugniß unserer Liebe wohl aufnehmen[11]—Aber wenn es ihm gefallen[12] sollte?—Ihr wisset

1 good	5 danger	9 to resign
2 time	6 to know	10 worthy
3 together	7 observe	11 to receive
4 to assure	8 immediately	12 to displease

die Ursache[13] und demungeachtet[14] ist es noch der beste von ihnen allen—Er ist nichts desto weniger sehr arm[15]—Demnach[16] (weil) die Kriege gewöhnlich[17] Armuth[18] verursachen[19], so bin ich doch entschlossen[20], mit meinen Nachbarn[21] in Frieden[22] zu leben.

[13] reason
[14] notwithstanding
[15] poor
[16] whereas
[17] generally
[18] poverty
[19] to cause
[20] to determine
[21] neighbour
[22] peace

VII. *OF THE INTERJECTIONS.*

The interjection is arbitrarily inserted in any sentence, to express a motion in the speaker or writer. It is in its construction the most simple, and in its application the least tinctured with art of all the parts of speech. The interjections have justly been considered as the first elements of language. They are sounds, by nature itself extorted from the feelings of man. They must, therefore, be of the earliest origin. They are not founded upon the association of ideas, but produced by the immediate impulse of our feelings. They were gradually combined, and led to the formation of words. Having observed thus much of the interjections, it is evident, that they can occupy but little room in a book like

the present. We have neither to speak of their variation by declension, or of their inflection; nor will they furnish matter for discussion in the syntax, as they never stand in any grammatical connection with the other parts of speech.— It will be fit to mention the most obvious interjections, that occur in the German language. Some indicate joy, as, ah! ha! mirth and gaiety, as, sa! hey! heisa! loud exclamations of the same kind, juch! juchhey! The following betoken sorrow and displeasure, ach! ah! oh! Pain, ach! weh! au! auweh! Disgust, fi! pfui! The next are expressive of admiration, o! ah! ey! Of surprise in a small degree, hum; in a greater degree, oh! ha! Ha, ha! serves as an exclamation, when you have found out, or unravelled a thing, either denoting surprise or satisfaction.—He! and holla! are used for calling to a person.—We find other words employed as interjections; for example, O Freude! O joy! guter Gott! good God! These are indeed exclamations, proceeding from our feelings: but they must not be confounded with those simple sounds, which are the subject of these observations.

Note—The interjections wehe and wohl, are the only ones which require a particular case, viz. the dative, as wohl mir! well is me! wehe dir! woe unto thee!

EXERCISE

ON THE INTERJECTIONS.

St[1]! hör[2]! was der Henker[3] für ein Lärm[4] ist im der Straße[5]?—Es sind etliche besoffene Kerls[6]!—Holla! ist hier niemand zu Hause?—Ey, verdammt! was macht ihr hier für ein Geräusch?—Still! es ist ein Kranker[7] im Hause—Ey, der Kukkuk! das war mir unbewußt[8]—Ach! gütiger Gott, horcht[9] wie er betet[10]—O weh! er wird sterben[11]—Fort! laßt uns zu ihm gehen und ihn trösten[12]—Getrost! Freund, du wirst noch nicht sterben—Hier hast du Arzney, wohlan! verschlucke[13] sie, und sie wird dich gewiß gesund machen.

1 hush
2 hark
3 deuce
4 noise
5 street
6 fellow
7 a sick person
8 unknown
9 to listen
10 to pray
11 to die
12 to comfort
13 to swallow

THE

SYNTAX.

WHEN the idea of composing a practical Grammar first suggested itself, it was my intention to omit entirely what is called by grammarians the Syntax. I thought that after having shewn the application and construction of every particular part of speech in its proper place, and having given Exercises, to be translated from the German into English, in which the rules were exemplified, it would be superfluous to add any thing further on that head.

Induced by a second Edition, I have considered the matter in a different light. For twelve years of experience as Professor and Teacher of my native language, in both the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and also occasionally in London, have taught me the best and easiest method by which a scholar can be instructed with facility and utility. I, therefore, have thought it requisite to add to this second

tion, a kind of Syntax, merely as a practical part of the language; in which I have exhibited those rules, not sufficiently explained in the etymological part, and likewise have pointed out such peculiarities and redundancies of the German language, which otherwise would embarrass very much the student in the commencement of his studies.

The Exercises to be translated from the *English* into *German*, the student will find of the greatest utility; for they contain every possible rule, on each part of speech separately, and how they may respectively be reduced to practice.

As for all other extracts of German authors, nonsensical dialogues, germanisms, idioms, &c. with which authors usually swell their grammars to four—five hundred pages; I considered them as too abstract, ridiculous, and superfluous. We ought to guide the scholar in learning a language by reason, and not to let him reiterate, like a parrot, things, of which he has no clear conception, or merely repeat always the same over again without any application. For in my opinion there is nothing, so vulgar, bombastic, and ridiculous, as this mode of conversation; not to mention that after all, the student must have recourse to a *viva voce* teacher for the pronunciation, and then the necessity of such dialogues, &c. are entirely superseded.

Note—I have purposely avoided putting merely a number of single words under the practice; (as in translating the English into German, a dictionary is absolutely required) but whenever some peculiar expression or sentence occurs, where the German idiom differs from the English, I have elucidated the whole phrase in the notes; and at the same time avoided repeating the separate rules from the general ones, which have been explained sufficiently in the etymological part.

I. *OF ARTICLES.*

RULE I.

The articles der, the; and ein, a or an, must agree with the noun it belongs to, in gender, number and case, as,

der Bruder, die Schwester, und das Kind,
the brother, the sister, and the child.

Note—If the article stands before any other word as an adjective, or a participle; it either turns them into *substantives*, or it refers to one.

2.

Although the *definite* article determines the word before which it is prefixed, it is not every where required; and as the rules for prefixing, or leaving out the article, are nearly the same in German as in English (see the etymological part of this performance) I shall say nothing more about it; but refer the student to the following practice.

Note—*m*, *f*, or *n*, affixed to substantives, denotes the three different genders.

PRACTICE.

1.

The sight, hearing, feeling, taste, and smell, are the five natural senses of men[1]—The fear of death, and the love of life, are natural to men—The horse, which I saw to-day, is a handsome animal—The present king of England is called[2] George the third—Give me a pint of wine, and a shilling's worth[3] of bread and ham—A French man[4] of war of sixty-four

[1] of man, des Menschen, plur. of men, der Menschen.
[2] is called, heißt.
[3] worth of (not expressed in German).
[4] a French man of war, ein Französisches Kriegs-Schiff.

guns has been taken by two English frigates, and carried into Portsmouth—The Jupiter of Phidias, and the Venus of Praxiteles were master-pieces [5] of statuary [6].

[5] master-pieces, Meisterstücke.
[6] statuary, Bildhauerkunst, f.

2.

The English cannot manufacture [1] their superfine cloths without Spanish wool—My uncle has a beautiful house in town [2]—The wisdom of Socrates, the cunning of Ulysses, and the valour of Achilles are famous in poetical writings—May and June are pleasant months [3]—The Rhine is not so rapid as the Thames—The Germans love the English, and the English hate not the Germans—The king of Prussia has made presents bought a sword, to all the general officers of his army—I have cane, silk stockings, and handkerchiefs—Both the old and new regiment have performed [4] wonders.

[1] manufacture, verarbeiten.
[2] in town, in der Stadt.
[3] pleasant months, angenehme Monathe.
[4] performed, gethan or verrichtet.

3.

Great events and revolutions followed the death of Cæsar—Friendship, love and regard stand in the closest connection—Fools invent fashions, and wise people follow them[1]—Drinking, eating, and sleeping are necessary to man[2]—Weakness, fear, melancholy, and ignorance are the sources of superstition[3]—Man[4] is subject to all sorts of infirmities—Justice is the bond of society—Virtue cannot agree with vice—Many a mile[5] have I travelled—He has performed his work in so short a time—What o'clock is it[6]?—It is six o'clock—I will come again in half an hour after eight[7].

[1] follow them, ahmen sie nach.
[2] are necessary to man, sind dem Menschen nothwendig.
[3] of superstition, des Aberglaubens.
[4] man, der Mensch.
[5] many a mile, manche Meile.
[6] what o'clock is it? wie viel Uhr ist es?
[7] half an hour after eight, um halb neun.

II. *OF NOUNS.*

The construction of nouns in German differs very little from that in English.

1. When two nouns come together, without a conjunction between them, to the latter of which the particle *of* might be prefixed in English, the same is put in the genitive in German, as,

Der Eigenthümer dieses Hauses ist der Bruder des Grafen, the proprietor of the house is the brother of the count.

2. When an adjective precedes a substantive, it must agree with it in gender, number, and case, as,

Eine gute Tochter folgt den weisen Lehren ihrer rechtschaffenen Eltern, a good daughter follows the prudent precepts of her righteous parents.

3. When two nouns occur, which are attributed to one person, the cases remain unaltered, and the latter is put in opposition, as,

König Georg, king George.

4. The infinitives and other nouns, when they stand instead of substantives, require the neuter article das, as,

das Schweigen ist eine edle Kunst, silence is a noble art.

5. The numbers of nouns are the same in German as in English. The few exceptions to this rule will be noticed in the following practice.

Note—The rules for the use of the article preceding nouns, is applicable to adjectives with nouns, as, ein kleines Mädchen und ein kleiner Knabe, a little girl and a little boy.

6. Adjectives are used in German without nouns in both numbers, as,

ein Gelehrter ist oft verglichen mit einem Unwissenden, a learned (man) is often compared with an ignorant one.

7. The degrees of comparison are nearly the same in both languages. (See the practice hereafter).

8. The use of the participle as an adjective has been explained sufficiently in the etymological part; it ought to agree with the substantive in gender, number, and case. (See the following practice).

PRACTICE.

1.

The king, the parliament, and the whole nation are for war—The lion, the wolf, the tyger, and the hyena are beasts of prey[1]; but the horse, the mule, and the ass are useful animals—The

[1] beasts of prey, Raubthiere.

island of Malta is very pleasant—The ear is the organ[2] of hearing, and the eye of seeing[3]—Nature is contented with little—John! bid the coachman drive me to the Red Lion[4]—To laugh immoderately[5] is the peculiar attribute of a fool—A blackbird is not so handsome as a canary-bird—The spring is a beautiful season, the summer often very hot, the autumn rich in fruit, and the winter often very cold—This man is of noble extraction[6]—Give the poor fellow[7] some money—She was ever a mother to the poor.

[2] the organ, Hülfsglied. n.
[3] seeing, Gesicht. n.
[4] to the Red Lion, nach dem rothen Löwen.
[5] to laugh immoderately, unmäßig zu lachen.
[6] extraction, Herkunft.
fellow, Kerl, m.

2.

Our school is twenty feet long, and twelve wide—Half[1] of that fruit is rotten[2]—A book three inches thick; a tree four fingers broad; a tower an hundred feet[3] high; and a river six feet deep—The walls of Algier are twelve feet thick, and thirty feet high—That

[1] half, Hälfte, f.
[2] rotten, faul.
[3] feet, Fuß (indeclinable in this case)

city was most terribly bombarded by the French in one thousand[4] six hundred and eighty-eight[5] —Twice two is four, and twice four is eight—A few[6] words, a few[7] drops, a few weeks—He is a great gamester and orator—The breakfast is ready—Henry the First, Charles the Great—Seven yards and a half[8] of black cloth.

[4] in one thousand, im Jahr ein tausend.
[5] eighty-eight, acht und achtzig.
[6] a few, ein Paar.
[7] a few, einige.
[8] seven yards and a half, acht halbe Ehlen, or sieben und eine halbe Ehle.

3.

He is as experienced a soldier as a cunning statesman[1]—Augustus was not perhaps a greater man than Antony, but he was more fortunate than him—The whole of Ireland has not more inhabitants than half of England[2]—Shew me your drawing—Teaching[3] is no easy task—Behold the setting of the sun, and look at the rising of the[4] moon—He spent his time in reading history—He came without bringing the

[1] a cunning statesman, ein listiger Staatsmann.
[2] half of England, halb England.
[3] teaching, Lehren, n.
[4] of the, des.

books—Being sick, I could[5] not come—He dropped down while speaking—He is not so tall as you by three inches—I am going to tell you—I saw a dying man—He was more than half dead.

[5] being sick, I could, weil or da ich krank war, so konnte—

III. *OF PRONOUNS.*

There is nothing material to say about the pronouns, for they agree with the noun in gender, number, and case.

PRACTICE.

1.

Let him make haste, or else we shall go out without him—You and my brother have done very well to agree—This book is mine[1], yours[2], his[3]—This garden is yours[4]—These boots are mine—He is a good friend of mine[5]—A friend of mine[6] wishes to speak to you—He has written

[1] is mine, ist mein, [2] euer, [3] sein.
[4] is yours, ist euer.
[5] good friend of mine, mein guter Freund.
[6] a friend of mine, einer meiner Freunde.

to you this morning—He asks me for money—lend him none [7], or do not lend him any [8].

[7] none, keins. [8] the same.

2.

Let us see that watch—Have you written your letter?—Yes, I have—Well! shew it to me [1]—That cane is the gentleman's, and not your brother's—When I have wine, I drink some [2]: when I have none, I am easy without it [3]—Women always have been curious, and always will be so [4]—The pen-knife for which [5] I was looking—The way I went [6] was uneven—Is he at home?—No, he is not within—Many a one [7] calls himself happy, who is not so—None [8] is free from faults—I will meddle with neither—He has told me all he knew—This is the book I was looking for—The woman you see [9], is my wife's sister.—

[1] shew it to me, zeigen sie mir es.
[2] some, (not expressed)
[3] it, ihn, or denselben.
[4] be so, so seyn.
[5] for which, welches.
[6] the way I went, der Weg den ich ging.
[7] many a one, mancher.
[8] none, keiner, i. e. kein Mensch.
[9] you see, welche sie sehen.

IV. *OF VERBS.*

The government of the German verbs is the same as in English. They must agree with the nouns or pronouns, which precede them, in gender, number, and case, as,

ich lese, er schreibt, und unsere Kinder spielen,
I read, he writes, and our children play.

Note—There are indeed very few exceptions to the above general rule, which shall be mentioned in the practice.

PRACTICE.

1.

Virtue and vice have different consequences—My cousin was a sweet girl ten years ago[1]; she had and has still very regular features—Speak and do what you will—Never speak French to me: speak always[3] English or German—Do not speak so fast[4]; pronounce well[5],

[1] ten years ago, vor zehn Jahren.
[2] never speak, sprecht niemals.
[3] always, immer. [4] fast, geschwind.
[5] well, deutlich.

and mind what you say—He has struck his head against the wall[6]—How long had that chair been standing there[7]?—It had been standing many days—If I hear that the uncle is arrived, I will let you know it—We wonder that he is not arrived yet[8]—I lay[9] that she is in the wrong—It appears that she is not inclined[10] to marry—I wondered that he had done that—I pity people who[11] do not know how to employ their time.

[6] he has struck his head against the wall, er hat seinen Kopf gegen die Mauer gestoßen.
[7] been standing there, da gestanden.
[8] is not arrived yet, nicht schon angelangt ist.
[9] I lay, ich wette.
[10] that she is not inclined to marry, daß sie keine Lust hat zu heurathen.
[11] I pity people who—ich bedaure solche Leute welche

2.

Most rich people do not know how to enjoy their life[1]—Did you not perceive it?—Death pities none, neither rich nor poor—He is not like his father at all[2]—Flattery can hurt nobody,

[1] how to enjoy their life, ihr Leben zu genießen.
[2] he is not like his father at all, er siehet seinem Vater gar nicht ähnlich.

but him whom it pleases[3]—Fill the bottle with wine, and the pot with beer—I desired him to hold his tongue[4]—He wont give me leave to take a walk—Permit me to tell you that you do very wrong to disobey him—He spends much money in building[5]—You have much to fear, and little to hope—I am sorry my wife and daughters were not at home to receive you[6].

[3] but him whom it pleases, ſondern dem, wem ſie gefällt.
[4] to hold his tongue, ſein Maul zu halten.
[5] in building, mit Bauen.
[6] to receive you, ſie zu empfangen.

3.

Do you pretend to become a learned man?—It is more necessary to study men than books—The highwaymen obliged us to change our road—So saying[1], I felt myself seized with horror[2]—Masters learn by teaching, as well as scholars by studying—He has made away with himself[3]—I have not seen the boots you have

[1] so saying, als ich ſo ſagte.
[2] I felt myself seized with horror, ſo fühlte ich mich mit Abſcheu ergriffen.
[3] he has made away with himself, er hat ſich umgebracht.

bought—Her brothers are busy in drawing—They have it no longer in their power to hurt us[4]—It is he[5] who[6] concluded the treaty—It is they who[7] saved the country—You do not study as you should.

[4] to hurt us, uns zu schaden.
[5] it is he, er ist es.
[6] who, der or welcher.
[7] it is they who—sie sind es welche—

4.

What[1] weather is it?—It is cold, yet it is not so cold as it was yesterday—It snowed yesterday; it hailed this morning, and probably[2] it will rain to-day—I have been learning French for these ten years—It appears that she is not guilty—It becomes not a wise man[3] to follow the multitude—His life and honour are at stake—The news[4] may be true—My brother has ill-treated him[5] I am hungry and thirsty—They beg of me to go out with them—I am tired of writing[6]—He is going to be married[7].

[1] what, was für. [2] probably, wahrscheinlich.
[3] it becomes not a wise man, es steht einem weisen Manne nicht an.
[4] the news, die Neuigkeit.
[5] has ill-treated him, hat ihn übel behandelt.
[6] I am tired of writing, ich bin des Schreibens müde.
[7] he is going to be married, er steht (or ist) im Begrif sich zu verheurathen.

OBSERVATION.

The remaining parts of Speech are called the indeclinable ones; to which belong the *adverb*, *preposition*, *conjunction*, and *interjection*. They are used nearly the same as in English. Those instances, in which the one language differs from the other, shall be faithfully exhibited in the following practice.

PRACTICE.

1.

He walks fast, and my sister too slow [1]—If I was sure he would come I would wait longer —Nobody does what you do—She has done wrong [2]—Did he ever mention any thing of it [3]? —I don't like the one nor the other—I will not go to France, before the winter is over—There is no water in this pond—Where does she come from [4]?—She comes from the city—Where does she go to?—She goes into the country—Is he not a dancing-master?—He is more clever [5] than I thought—This is what one [6] cannot foresee—I will not see her as long as I live [7].

[1] too slow, zu langsam.
[2] she has done wrong, sie hat Unrecht gethan.
[3] of it, davon.
[4] where does she come from? wo kömmt sie her?
[5] more clever, geschickter. [6] one, man.
[7] as long as I live, so lange ich lebe.

2.

That lady is dressed after [1] the French fashion —The man you saw is between forty and fifty —Go thither instead of her [2]—She spoke before her turn—His house is just by mine—She is in a passion—I have read your book from the beginning to the end—They all went out, except two—He has two hundred pounds a year—He has wit, but as for sense he has none [3] —We shall set out about three o'clock—I have done it for your sake [4].

[1] after, nach. [2] instead of her, anstatt ihr.
[3] none, keinen. [4] for your sake, zu eurem besten.

3.

I will see her before she dies—People forgive as long as they love—I hope, sir, you will not take it amiss [1]—Would to God [2] the affair might succeed—I will rather consent to lose all, than to give up my right—We are going to our country-house, when shall you come to see us [3]?—Envy knows no happiness but in the misfortunes of others—Take neither more nor less than need

[1] take it amiss, übel nehmen.
[2] would to God, Gott gebe daß—
[3] come to see us, kommen uns zu besuchen.

requires[4]—Either work or be gone[5]—If they agree I have no objection—Wherefore[6] you may believe me—Be it so, and I will assist you as much as I can.

[4] than need requires, als die Noth erfordert.
[5] be gone, packet euch weg (or fort), gehet.
[6] wherefore, derohalben.

4.

Good God! what is the matter with this poor woman?—It is nothing but a fit, she will soon recover—Alas! miserable wretch[1]!—Ah! my dear friend! I am very happy to see you again; for I heard you were not well—I have been very ill the last three days, but am now somewhat[2] better—To-morrow, please God[3], I shall go into the country—An excursion into the country[4], I hope, will restore your health entirely—Hold your tongue[5]!—Peace, I say!—Not a word more.

[1] miserable wretch! elender Mensch.
[2] somewhat, etwas.
[3] please God! wenn Gott will.
[4] an excursion into the country, eine Reise aufs Land.
[5] hold your tongue, haltet das Maul.

EXERCISES

ON ALL THE

SYNTACTICAL PARTS OF SPEECH.

The count and countess N***** generally spent their summer in one of the northern provinces of Germany. Their castle was situated[1] on a fine romantic eminence, overlooking an adjacent village, and at a considerable distance from any high road[2]: the edifice was spacious, elegantly decorated, and build in the Gothic style[3].

[1] their castle was situated, ihr Schloß lag.
[2] from any high road, von einer Heerstraße.
[3] stile, Art.

The count having occasion to leave his seat for a few days, upon important business[1], reluctantly left his lady, in her bloom of youth and beauty, alone in the castle. A few of his most trusty ser-

[1] upon important business, dringender Geschäfte wegen.

vants[2] attended him on his journey, whilst the rest remained in the castle with their mistress[3]. No accounts were known of any remarkable robberies or murders in that country; and as the lady by no means[4] deserved to be classed among the most timorous of her sex[5] it was improbable that her situation[6] should suggest to her any idle fears.

[2] a few . . . servants, einige seiner treuesten Bedienten.
[3] mistress, Gebieterin.
[4] by no means, keinesweges.
[5] among . . . . . sex, unter die furchtsamsten ihres Geschlechtes.
[6] it was . . . . situation, so war es unwahrscheinlich daß ihre Lage—

On the second night, however, after her husband's departure[1], when scarcely retired to rest, she heard a dreadful noise in the adjoining apartment[2]. She called, but received no answer. The noise became still louder, and the shrieks more distinct. Not being able to conceive the cause of this disturbance[3], she sprang out of bed, and opened the door, when

[1] after . . . . departure, nach der Abreise ihres Gemahls.
[2] in the . . . apartment, in dem angränzenden or anstoßenden Zimmer.
[3] not . . . . disturbance, nicht fähig, (or da sie nicht fähig war) die Ursache dieses Getöses zu begreifen, so

a most shocking spectacle presented itself to her sight[1].

[1] when . . . . sight, wenn eines der allergräulichsten Schauspiele sich ihrem Gesichte darstellte.

Two of her domestics lay weltering[1] in their blood, murdered by a savage band of ruffians[2]; one of them was giving the fatal blow to her own attendant, who appeared in the very act of praying for mercy[3]. At the same instant two of the monsters rushed in upon her with drawn swords[4]. Then might presence of mind have deserted even a man: a loud shriek of woe, or a fruitless prayer for mercy would alone have suggested themselves to a common mind; but to the countess far different ideas occurred[5].

[1] weltering, gewälzt.
[2] ruffians, Spitzbuben.
[3] who . . . . mercy, welche, (or die) sich in der wahren Stellung befand, um Gnade (or Mitleiden) zu erflehen.
[4] rushed . . . . swords, rannten auf sie zu mit gezogenen Schwerdtern.
[5] far . . . . occurred, ganz verschiede Begriffe kamen in ihren Sinn.

" Are you come at length[1]?" she exclaimed, rushing forward with a firmness which astonished and embarrassed[2] the murderers.—

[1] are . . . . length? seyd ihr endlich gekommen?
[2] embarrassed, verwirrte (or bestürzte).

"Are you come at length?" she again exclaimed, —"for such guests in vain have I long wished[3]."

[3] for . . . . wished; denn solche Gäste habe ich mir längst vergeblich gewünscht.

"Wished!" cried one of the murderers— "what do you mean? wait a moment"— replied he, brandishing his sword, "and I will—" "Stop! stop!" said another of the gang, "let us first hear her—what have you to say[1]?" "Nothing but what perfectly coincides[2] with your wishes, my brave fellows," returned the countess; "you have managed most admirably; you are men after my heart's desire[4], and shall have no reason to repent if you will—"

[1] what . . . . say? was habt ihr zu sagen?
[2] coincides, übereinkommt, or übereinstimmt.
[3] heart's desire, Herzens Lust (or Wunsch.

"Speak!" cried they with one voice, "speak!" "Be quick," exclaimed the most atrocious of the ruffians, "for we use no ceremony[1]."

[1] for . . . . ceremony, denn wir machen keine Komplimente (or Umstände.)

"I do not despair, however[1]," rejoined our heroine. "I am the wife of the wealthiest

[1] I do . . . . however, und dennoch verzweifle ich nicht.

nobleman in this country, yet the wife of the poorest beggar cannot be more wretched [2] than I am. My husband is the most avaricious and jealous of his sex: he is a burden to me [3], and to be delivered from him has long been the object of my most earnest and fervent [4] wishes. I have formed many plans for my escape, but could never put them into execution[5]; I have many times wished to procure some poison, in order to [6] get rid of him, but I could not trust my servants. They are all spies, and she, whom you have just dispatched [7], is the most detestable of her sex. I am now nearly twenty years of age, and not totally destitute of beauty; moreover [8], my husband lived with that wretch (pointing to [9] the murdered chambermaid,) and consequently *she* has done me every kind of injury [10], where she could find the least opportunity, for setting my husband against me. If any one of you

[2] cannot . . . . wretched, kann nicht elender seyn als—
[3] he . . . . me, mir ist er, (or er ist mir) eine Last.
[4] fervent, sehnlich.
[5] but . . . . execution, aber konnte nie einen zur Ausführung bringen.
[6] in order to, damit ich.
[7] and . . . . dispatched, und die, welche ihr so eben weggeschaft habt.
[8] moreover, benebst.
[9] pointing to, zeigend auf—
[10] mischief, Ungemach.

will protect me, I will most willingly accompany him in all his wanderings[11], and contentedly spend the night under a hedge, and the day in a village ale-house[12]; being tired of my former wretched situation, I should be glad to revenge myself, in following you, of the perfidy and ill treatment of my savage husband. Spare but my life, and you shall have no reason to regret your humanity. This castle contains a mine of wealth, and the greater part of its treasures are easily discovered, yet there are hoards which you can never obtain without my assistance."

11 wanderings, Wanderungen.
12 in a village ale-house, in einem Dorf Bierhaus.

Whatever excesses fellows of this description may sometimes commit, still they are men[1]. The countess's unexpected address, her undaunted tone of voice, and her uncommon beauty, altogether produced in these monsters (whose hands yet reeked with the blood of her domestics) a wonderful effect.

1 still . . . . men, doch sie sind Menschen.

They assembled in a circle[1] and consulted for some minutes upon the steps to be pursued. The countess, though unguarded, discovered

1 they . . . . circle, sie schlossen einen Kreis.

not the smallest inclination to escape[2], and scarcely changed colour, though their horrid threats and imprecations continually reached her ears. Their leader soon addressed her, and repeatedly asked her, whether they might trust her words? whether she was resolved to leave her husband, and yield to their desires[3]? to these questions she invariably answered in the affirmative[4]. Necessity may surely be urged as an excuse for her conduct.

[2] discovered . . . . escape, zeigte nicht die mindeste Neigung zu entwischen.
[3] and . . . . desires? und ihrem Verlangen nachgeben.
[4] in the affirmative, mit Bejahung.

"Come then," cried the chief, "and make the promised discoveries; though we place but little confidence in women, we will this time venture[1]: be assured, however, that were you still more beautiful, your life shall be the forfeit of your indiscretion, if we discover that you intend to escape or deceive us[2].

[1] we will . . . . venture, wir wollen es diesmal wagen.
[2] if we . . . . us, sollten wir entdecken daß euer Vorhaben ist zu entwischen oder uns zu hintergehen—

She immediately seized[1] the light with the greatest alacrity, and led them through every

[1] she . . . . seized, sogleich ergriff sie das Licht.

apartment; she opened unasked every door, and every place of security; she assisted them in packing up the treasures; she talked and joked with perfect good humour, leaped over the murdered bodies[2] that lay in her way, with apparent indifference[3], and willingly exposed her delicate person to the most fatiguing labour.

[2] leaped . . . . bodies, sprang über die ermordeten Leichname.
[3] with apparent indifference, mit sichtbarer (or scheinender) Gleichgültigkeit.

Plate, money, jewels, and many pieces of valuable furniture, were already prepared for being carried off, the signal for their decampment was given[1], when the countess seizing the leader hastily by the arm, "Did not I before assure you," exclaimed she, "you should have no reason to repent your good opinion of my honour? open treasures[2] you can easily seize; it now becomes me to discover those which are secreted."—"Secreted?"—"Can you suppose," interrupted she, in a mansion[3] like this are no places of security, destined for the concealment of property? have patience, and you shall have good reason for changing your opinion[4].

[1] the signal . . . . given, das Zeichen zum Aufbruch ward bereits gegeben.
[2] open treasures, öffentliche Schätze.
[3] mansion, Wohnung.
[4] for . . . . opinion, um eure Meinung zu ändern.

She then directed them to a hidden spring in her husband's writing-desk, which upon the slightest pressure immediately flew open and displayed six immense pieces of bullion[1].

[1] six . . . . bullion, sechs große Rollen mit Gold.

"Come! come!" cried the leader, "I now begin to find that you are really worthy of my confidence!"

"Aye, and your wife too," returned the countess, "when I have made still greater discoveries. You were informed, I am aware[1], of my husband's absence, but did you not hear of the[2] six thousand ducats which he the day before yesterday received from his banker?" "No! where are they?"

[1] I am aware, ich bin versichert.
[2] of the, von den.

"Oh! perfectly safe, at your disposal, and you could never have found them, or the iron chest containing them, without my assistance. Follow me; we have completed our labours here, let us now commence below ground. Follow me, I say, to the subterraneous caverns[1].

[1] to . . . . caverns, zu den unterirdischen Gewölbern.

The robbers obeyed, but not without precaution[1]; at the extremity of the descent[2] they stationed a sentinel[3], whom the countess totally disregarded[4]. She continued to march on before them till they arrived at a closet in a secret recess in the cavern.

[1] but . . . . precaution, aber nicht ohne Vorsicht.
[2] at . . . . descent, am äußersten Eingang des Gewölbes.
[3] a sentinel, eine Schildwäche.
[4] whom . . . . . disregarded, welchen die Gräfinn gänzlich außer Acht ließ.

"Here," said she (offering the leader the keys[1]) "unlock this chest, and behold the reward of your good opinion of me."

[1] offering . . . . . keys, als sie dem Anführer die Schlüssel darreichte.

The robber tried the keys, but in vain: he began to display visible marks of impatience and mistrust. "Let me try[1]," said the countess with increased impatience[2], "if I cannot manage the business rather more expeditiously; the morning will perhaps—O! I now see why our endeavours failed; pardon the mistake; your visit, though it afforded me infinite pleasure[3], yet I must confess rather perplexed me. I have

[1] let me try, laßt mich versuchen.
[2] with . . . . impatience, mit steigender Ungeduld.
[3] infinite pleasure, unendliches Vergnügen.

taken the wrong bunch of keys[4]; be patient and the mistake shall soon be rectified."

[4] the . . . . keys, das unrechte Gebünd Schlüssel.

She flew up the staircase[1] like lightning, and before many moments had escaped, they heard her returning fatigued and breathless[2]. Found! she cried with exultation; and springing suddenly upon the sentinel, she threw[3] the poor unguarded wretch headlong into the cavern.

[1] up the staircase, die Treppe hinauf.
[2] fatigued and breathless, ermüdet und außer Athem.
[3] she threw, sie stieß.
[4] unguarded, unvorsichtigen (or unachtsamen.)

The trap-door[1] being once secured, the escape of the deluded robbers[2] was effectually prevented. With equal presence of mind she fled across the court-yard of the castle, and setting fire to the thatch of some adjoining pent-houses[3]; in order to alarm the neighbouring villages, they hurried in crowds to the castle, and were accosted at the entrance by the countess. Very few of them were sufficient to extinguish the flames and prevent their further

[1] the trap-door, die Fallthüre.
[2] deluded robbers, betrogenen Räuber.
[3] pent-houses, die mit Stroh bedeckte Hütten.

progress[4]. The rest repaired immediately to the guard-chamber[5] where they found arms in abundance; they soon furnished themselves with implements of attack, and besetting every avenue[6] to the castle, they seized and conducted to punishment these unfortunate murderers to M***, for mercy, humanity, and justice.

[4] and . . . . progress, ihre weitere Fortschritte zu verhindern.

[5] guard-chamber, Gewehr Zimmer.

[6] every avenue, jedes Schlupfloch, (or jeden Schlupfwinkel.)

A

RECAPITULARY EXERCISE

OF ALL THE VARIOUS

PARTS OF SPEECH,

OCCURRING IN THE

ETYMOLOGY AND SYNTAX OF THIS GRAMMAR.

"Heliodora ward nicht weit von Amendolia von einem Fischer gefunden; allein sie suchte umsonst ihren Vater. Sie beweinte den Untergang des Edlen, und ihr Herz

* Heliodora was rescued from the waves by a fisherman, and when life and recollection returned, she eagerly enquired for her beloved father.

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* The above extract is taken from a beautiful little work of Baron Göthe's, entitled, "Heliodora, or the Grecian Minstrel." It is necessary also to inform the scholar, that the translation of the passage is executed freely in some instances; as, to have adhered closely to the author, would have rendered many parts ridiculous.

N. B. A complete translation of this work is in the press, and will speedily be published.

schauderte bey dem Gedanken, jezt ganz verlassen in einer fremden Welt zu seyn. Nachdem sie sich bey ihrem Retter erholt hatte, sah sie kein anderes Mittel sich zu erhalten, als von Stadt zu Stadt zu reisen; und glücklicherweise hatte sie ihre Laute, ein theures Andenken von ihrer Mutter, gerettet, weil sie dieselbe immer an einem feuerfarbenen Bande fest über der Schulter trug.

Alas! her father was not to be found. Unprotected, destitute, and in a strange country, her lute became her only resource and dependance. It was the dear remembered gift of her mother, and she constantly wore it, suspended from her shoulder by a crimson ribbon.

“Noch nicht lange hatte sie an dem Ufer des Meeres, wo wir sie zuerst erblickten, geschlummert, als sich langsam ein Jüngling nahete,

Not long had she slumbered where we first beheld her, ere a youth slowly made his approach. He was on his way from *Pæstum**

* A city of ancient Lucania, of which the modern Besilicati, a province of Naples, forms a part. It is remarkable, according to Virgil, for producing roses twice a year, in May and September.

“Biseri Rosaria Pæsti.”

GEORG.

der auf dem Wege von Pästo nach Neapel war. Den Nachmittag hatte er in dem Museum zu Portici zugebracht, und der Anblick der Kunstwerke des heiteren Alterthums hatte ihm auf einige Augenblicke den Kummer gelindert, der lebendiger in seiner Brust erwachte, je näher er der Stadt kam. Ein geliebtes Mädchen, von dem ihn die Scheidewand des Einkommnisses trennte, sollte er vielleicht schon als die Gattin eines glücklichern Mannes wiedersehen.

to Naples, and had passed the afternoon in the museum of Portici, where those master-pieces of art, the pride of antiquity, had for a time alleviated his sorrows, which as he drew near the town broke forth anew. He loved and was beloved, but a fatal destiny intervened, and the maid of his heart was about to become the wife of another.

“ Er verließ die Heerstraße, und wandelte dichte am Meere hin, um die Abendlandschaft desto herrlicher zu genießen. Oft stand er stille, und übersah die Reize, welche die Natur so verschwenderisch in diesem Raume ausbreitete. In

He quitted the high road, and passed along the sea shore, to enjoy the luxurious charms of the evening landscape. Often did he pause to review the beauties, which nature here so profusely displayed. Early en-

dieser Gegend waren seine Ideen von Landschaftmalerey gereift, hier hatte er einige Jahre mit so bedeutendem Gewinn für sein besseres Leben zugebracht, und hier ward seinem Herzen ein so schönes Fest bereitet. Er sah die Stadt vor sich, wo seine Seele war, und überdachte sein Schicksal.—Wie leer! rief er aus, indem er sich niedersetzend seine Mappe öfnete,—wie wenig ausgeführt! Hätte ich sonst under Pästums Ruinen gewandelt, und in Portici mich in ein schöneres Zeitalter versezt, wie reich kehrte ich zurück!—Ich glaubte unter jeden ehrwürdigen Zeugnissen einer schönen Wirksamkeit den verlornen Frieden wieder zu finden—aber nur Ergebung bringe ich zurück; ich habe mich mit dem furchtbaren Gedanken der Unmöglichkeit

raptured with the art of painting, he had chosen it for his profession; and in this place had his conceptions of landscape been refined to an exquisite degree. There had he passed several years of such distinguished honour, that he deemed them the happiest of his life. His interest in the scene was greatly augmented. Before him stood the city which contained the fair object of his fondest affections. He sat down and contemplated his fate. "How ill is this executed," said he, opening his portfolio. "Had I earlier strolled under the ruins of Pæstum, and wandered round Portici, how rich, how happy might I have returned. How should I have produced many ho-

versöhnt. Nur diese Säulenreihe des Pseudo Dipteros in Pästum ist ausgeführt—und ich hatte mir doch so fest vorgenommen, eine Zeichnung des ganzen herrlichen Denkmals mitzunemen. —Und von dem trunkenen Faun in Portici nur diese wenigen Streiche! —Ach nie habe ich die Wahrheit schmerzlicher in meinem Inneren gefühlt, daß Friede in dem stillen Geiste wohnen muß, der durch Kunstdarstellungen zu dem stillen Geiste reden will.

nourable testimonies, and reaped the reward of honest industry. Perhaps I might have been a stranger to the sorrow which now oppresses me. "Nothing," continued he, looking attentively over his portfolio--"nothing is completely executed in Pæstum except this *Pseudo diptorie* colonnade.* Although I had promised myself a finished drawing of the whole of this excellent monument, and of the drunken satyr in Portici, I have only these few sketches. Ah! never till now did I so forcibly experience the lamentable truth, that the Muses will converse with none but a mind at ease."

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* The term is Greek. In architecture it signifies a temple surrounded by a single row of pillars, so placed as to counterfeit a double row.

"Er erhob sich, und indem er fortwandelnd seitwärts blickte, sah er das schlafende Mädchen. Er trat näher, und die ganze liebliche Gestalt überraschte sein Auge. Das schwankende Abendlicht goß einen Schimmer über sie, daß die gereizte Fantasie des Jünglings sich auf einige selige Augenblicke dem Wahn überließ, er sey in die goldnen Zeiten entrückt, wo die Himmlischen herab zu dem Geschlechte der sterblichen Menschen steigen, und unter ihnen wandelnd das mühsame Tagewerk des Lebens ihnen erleichterten. Er kniete nieder, beugte sich ehrfurchtsvoll über die Schlummernde, und seine trübe Miene erheiterte sich bey dem Anblicke des Friedens, der aus diesem schönen Gesichte stralte. Manchmal streckte er seine Hand

He arose, and walked onwards. Casting his eyes around, he perceived the sleeping maid. He drew near and was astonished at the beauty of her form. The trembling rays of the departing sun glanced faintly over her countenance, which in the glowing imagination of the youth appeared to be divine. "Surely" said he, "it is some goddess, come for a time to mingle with mankind, and restore the golden age. She has descended from heaven, to relax from the toils of immortality." He knelt down respectfully, and bending over her, gazed on her features. They wore the respect of resignation, and were heightened by the charms of innocence. As he stretched forth his hand

aus, um sie zu erwecken, aber der frohe Genuß der Ruhe, welchen er in dem stillen Lächeln um ihren Mund erkannte, hielt ihn ab, und da ihre Lage nicht unsicher war, so begnügte er sich, sein Auge auf ihrer Gestalt ruhen zu lassen. Er hatte in Pästo eine der lieblich duftenden Rosen unter den Ruinen gepflückt; sie war halb verwelkt, aber er legte sie leise auf den Busen des Mädchens, und entfernte sich dann mit dem tiefen Eindrucke des Anblicks im Herzen.

with the intent to awaken her, he perceived she smiled.—"I will not," said he, checking himself, "her sleep is peace. I will not awake her to this world of care. She is safe, for she bears the semblance of heaven, and heaven will protect its offspring." Under the ruins of Pæstum he had plucked a rose. It was now half faded, but he placed it gently on her bosom and withdrew; bearing in his mind a deep impression of her beauty.

„Heliodora erwachte bald darauf, und erhob sich schnell, um Neapel noch vor der Dunkelheit zu erreichen. Die Rose fiel vor ihr nieder, und sie erröthete bey dem Gedanken, daß ein Vorübergehender sie hinge-

Heliodora awoke ere night assumed her reign. The rose falling to the ground told her she had not slept unobserved, and blushed at the recollection of having been exposed to the eyes of a stranger.

legt habe. Sie fühlte sich heiterer und gestärkter durch den kurzen Schlummer, und gieng muthig neuen Erfahrungen entgegen."

She felt herself refreshed from her slumber, and hastened towards Naples with the hope of reaching it ere dark."

A

CATALOGUE

OF

CELEBRATED GERMAN AUTHORS,

MEN OF LEARNING AND GENIUS.*

1. DIVINITY, POLEMICS, CRITICISM.

Bahrdt, (C. Fr.)	Erwald,	Hezel,
Baumgarten, S.	Frank,	Hirt,
Bengel,	Fresenius,	Hufnagel,
Benner, J. H.	Froriep,	Jacobi,
Buddeus,	Götze, J. M.	Jerusalem,
Buxtorf,	Griesbach,	Knapp,
Cramer,	Hasenkamp,	Koppe,
Coccejus,	Häsler,	Kypke,
Crusius,	Hensler,	Lange,
Danz,	Hermes,	Lavater,
Dieterich,	Hering,	Less,
Döderlein,	Hess,	Lessing,
Eichhorn,	Heumann,	Lilienthal,
Ernesty,	Heilmann,	Lüdeke,

* The christian name is prefixed to those authors who occur either twice in the same department, or who have inferior competitors in the same science.

Masch, Reinhard, Silberschlag,
Michälis, Reiske, Spalding,
Moldenhauer, Resewitz, Spener,
Morus, Rosenmüller, Steinbart,
Mosheim, Rothe, Starke,
Neumeister, Sack, Sturm,
Niemeyer, Salzmann, Teller,
Oemler, Sander, Velthusen,
Patzke, Schlegel, Walch,
Petersen, Schrökh, Wettstein,
Pfeiffer, Schubert, Zerrener,
Rambach, Schulz, Zinsendorf,
Rehkopf, Schütz, Zollikofer,
Reinbeck, Seidel, Zöllner.
Reineccius, Semler,

2. REFORMATION.

Huss, Joh. Luther, Martin, Melanchton, Zwinglius.

3. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Baumgarten, S. Füsly, Hammerdörfer, Henke, Holberg, Lindemann, Mosheim, Rechenberg, Starke, Schrökh, Semler, Spittler, Walch.

4. MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Abbt, Thom.
Bahrdt, C. F.
Basedow,
Baumgarten,
Campe,
Claudius,
Crusius,
Dahlberg,
Daries,
Eberhard,
Engel,
Ewerbeck,
Feder,
Flögel,
Friedrich II. king of Prussia,
Gellert,
Herder,
Holman, S. Ch.
Horn, Conr.
Jacobi,
Iselin,
Kästner,
Kant,
Leibnitz,
Maier, G. Fr.
Moses Mendelson
Plattner,
Puffendorf,
Reimarus,
Reusch. J. B.
Steinbart,
Stolle,
Sulzer,
Thomasius, Chr.
Ulrich,
Walch,
Weishaupt,
Wolf,
Zimmermann,
Zöllner.

5. LAW OF NATURE, JURISPRUDENCE.

Achenwall,
Ackermann,
Balduin,
Böhmer,
Canzler,
Claproth,
Coccejus,
Dreyer,
Egger,
Estor,
Eybel,
Gatzert,
Grossing,
Grollmann,
Gundling,
Günderode,
Haas, Fr.
Hagemeister,
Harprecht,
Heineccius,
Hellfeld,
Herzberg,
Hommel,
Höpfner,
Hufeland,
Jaup,
Koch,

Lauterbach,
Leyser,
Loskant,
Ludovici,
Meier, J. G.
Meister,
Moser,
Musäus,
Münchhausen,
Nettelbladt,
Pufendorf,
Pütter,
Rautenstrauch,
Schmalz,
Schmauss,
Selchow,
Senkenberg,
Struve,
Stryck,
Walch,
Westphal,
Zwierlein.

6. EDUCATION.

Basedow,
Büsching,
Campe,
Claudius,
Dieterich,
Ebert,
Ebeling,
Fabri,
Feder,
Feddersen,
Gellert,
Gedike,
Götze,
Klügel,
Miller,
Moritz,
Raff,
Rösewitz,
Rochow,
Röchling,
Salzmann,
Schlözer,
Schrökh,
Sulzer,
Trapp,
Vogel,
Walch,
Weise,
Zerrener.

7. ASTRONOMY, MATHEMATICS.

Bode,
Buzengliger,
Copernicus,
Euler,
Hell,
Hennet,
Herschel,
Hindenburg,
Karsten,

Kästner,
Keppler,
Lambert,
Leipnitz,
Lichtenberg,
Reinhold,
Rothe,
Schulz,
Wolf,
Zach.

8. GEOGRAPHY, STATISTICS.

Borheck,
Büsching,
Cancrin,
Crome,
Dohm,
Ebeling,
Fabri,
Forster,
Gatterer,
Hübner,
Jagemann,
Jung,
Justy,
Klippstein,
Klügel,
Mangelsdorf,
Meusel,
Pütter,
Römer,
Schlözer,
Sotzmann,
Sprengel,
Süssmilch,
Zach.

9. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, NATURAL HISTORY.

UNDER THIS HEAD ARE INCLUDED:

Chemistry, Mineralogy, Botany, and Zoology.

Batsch,
Barner,
Baumer,
Bechstein,
Bergmann,
Bode,
Born,
Borckhausen,
Blumenbach,
Burget,
Camper,
Cartheuser,

Crell, Darius, Delius, Erxleben, Ferber, Fiedler, Forster, Füssly, Gatterer, Gehler, Glauber, Gleditsch, Girtanner, Gmelin, Green, Halle, Hannemann, Hedwig, Herwig, Homberg, Hüpsch, Jablonsky, Jacquin, Langsdorf, Leske, Lichtenberg, Marggraf, Reimarus, Roth, Römer, Schulz, Schkuhr, Schrader, Schäffer, Schreber, Sömmering, Sprengel, Sukow, Sulzer, Voigt, Westrumb, Wiegleb, Zimmermann, Zückert.

10. AGRICULTURE, ECONOMY.

Beckmann, Busch, Daun, Fiedler, Glaser, Gleditsch, Grosmann, Hirschfeld, Hübsch, Krünitz, Moser, Schreber, Schumacher, Suckow, Voch, Wiegleb, Wolf, The Hanoverian Magazine.

11. COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, POLICE.

Baden,
Beckmann,
Busse,
Breitkopf,
Büsch,
Cancrin,
Crome,
Fischer,
Flügel,
Gatterer,
Glaser,
Gütle,
Geissler,
Halle,
Hamel,
Hirshfeld,
Jacobson,
Jung,
Justi,
Marperger,
Meusel,
Pfeifer,
Schlözer,
Schumann,
Schedel,
Schlettwein,
Süssmilch,
Voch,
Weideburg,
Zink,
The Hanoverian Magazine.

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12. MEDICINE.

Ackermann,
Alberti,
Albini,
Arnemann,
Baldinger,
Baumer,
Bergmann,
Blanckart,
Blumenbach,
Bucholz,
Büttner,
Böhmer,
Crell,
Camper,
Dehne,
Delius,
Erxleben,
Eschenbach,
Eslich,
Gleditsch,
Girtanner,
Gruner,
Haller,
Hamberger,
Heister,
Held,
Henkel,
Helwig,
Hoffinger,
Hoffmann,
Hufeland,
Kämpf,
Leidenfrost,
Lindemann,
Lobstein,
Mezler,
Marggraf
Mezger,
Neubauer,

Nicolai,
Richter,
Plenk,
Pott,
Platner,
Rahn,
Schaarschmidt,
Spielmann,
Stahl,
Starke,
Sömmering,
Storch,
Uden,
Unzer,
Vetter,
Vogel,
Wedekind,
Weickhard,
Zimmermann,
Zückert.

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13. GENERAL HISTORY.

Abel, Caspar
Archenholz,
Bartel,
Böttcher,
Büsch,
Büsching,
Canzler,
Dohm,
Fischer,
Friedrich II. king of Prussia,
Füssly,
Gatterer,
Hammerdörfer,
Hübner,
Imhof,
Joachim,
Heberlin,
Herzberg,
Mangelsdorf,
Meister,
Nicolai,
Posselt,
Pütter,
Rechenberg,
Riesbeck,
Schiller,
Schlenkert,
Schlözer,
Schmidt,
Schrökh,
Schlegel,
Spittler,
Sprengel,
Sulzer,
Voltmann,
Volkmann,
Wittekind.

14. POETRY.

Blumauer,
Bodmer,
Bürger,
Dusch,
Gatterer, Miss
Gellert,
Gessner,
Gerstenberg,
Gleim,
Göthe,
Gotter,
Hagedorn,
Haller,
Herder,
Hölty,
Jacobi,
Kästner,
Kleist,
Klopstock,
Lessing,
Pfeffel,
Ramler,
Schubart,
Stollberg,
Thümmel,
Uz,
Wieland,
Zachariä.

15. DRAMA.

Brandes,
Bretzner,
Brömel,
Engel,
Eschenburg,
Gellert,
Göthe,
Gotter,
Ifland,
Jünger,
Klopstock,
Kotzebue,
Langbein,
Lessing,
Meissner,
Schiller,
Schröder,
Weise,
Wezel,
Wieland,

16. MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

Abbt,
Archenholz,
Bergsträser,
Blankenburg,
Bodmer,
Böttiger,
Brunck,
Büsch,
Canzler,

Claudius,
Cranz,
Dalberg,
Dillenius,
Ebeling,
Ebert,
Eberhard,
Ehrmann,
Engel,
Eschenburg,
Gysner,
Gessner, J. M.
Gerstenberg,
Gedicke,
Göthe,
Grossing, J. A.
Hagedorn,
Harles,
Heyne,
Hederich,
Hensler,
Herder,
Hindenberg,
Hirschfeld,
Hübner,
Heynatz,
Hummel,
Justi,
Klopstock,
Klügel,
Knigge,
Kretschmann,
Langsdorf,
Lavater,
Lessing,
Lieberkühn,
Mathisson,
Meister,
Meiner,
Meissner,
Meusel,
Moritz,
Nasser,
Nicolai,
Rabener,
Ramler,
Riesbeck,
Scaliger,
Schwedenborg,
Schlegel,
Schatz,
Seybold,
Sonnenfels,
Voss,
Wieland,
Weishaupt,
Winkelmann,
Winkopp,
Zöllner,
Zuckert.

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17. WRITERS ON THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

Adelung,
Campe,
Gottsched,
Heinaz,
Klopstock,
Ludwig,
Meiner,
Möser,
Moriz,
Rüdiger,
Schwan,
Stosch,
Der Deutsche Sprachforscher.

18. NOVELS.

Blankenberg, Füssly, Göthe, Haller, Hermes, Klinger, Knigge, Kotzebue, Langbein, Lessing, Lenz, Hugo, Meissner, Miller, Müller, Nicolai, Reichhard, Salzmann, Schiller, Schlenkert, Schulz, Weber, Wezel, Wieland.

19. ANTIQUITIES, MYTHOLOGY.

Büsching, Cramer, Eschenburg, Füssly, Heyne, Meusel, Moritz, Nitsch, Potter, Ramler, Sulzer, Winkelmann.

20. POLITICS.

Archenholz, Dohm, Dorn, Genz, Herzberg, Schlözer, Voss, Winkopp.

21. TRAVELS.

Bartel,
Bruckmann,
Ehrmann,
Fabricius,
Forster,
Gerken,
Gmelin,
Hirschfeld,
Jagemann,
Keyser,
Knigge,
Lange,
Meiner,
Moritz,
Nicolai,
Stollberg,
Sulzer,
Volkmann,
Zimmerman,
Zöllner.

22. MILITARY PUBLICATIONS.

Backenberg,
Böhm,
Fäsch,
Friedrich II. king of Prussia,
Egger,
Gaudi,
Hayne,
Khevenhüller,
Lambert,
Meinert,
Schwerin, Count
Struensee,
Tempelhof,
Wissel,
Werkamp,
Zanthier.

23. FREEMASONRY.

Lessing,
Nicolai,
Semler,
Starke,
Weishaupt.

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Campe,
Ebert,
Geisler,
Germershausen,
Jacobi,
Meister,
Meyer,
Schulz,
On Matrimony, Berlin, 1793.

25. BOOKS ADAPTED TO CAPACITIES OF THE COMMON PEOPLE.

Bahrdt, Handbuch der Moral für den Bürgerstand,
Becker,
Büsching,
Christ,
Feddersen,
Salzmann,
Tissot,
Zerrener.

26. MUSIC.

Abel,
Bach, C. P. E.
Bach, Sebast.
Benda,
Canabich,
Cramer,
Dittersdorf,
Eichner,
Fischer,
Forkel,
Gluck,
Graun,
Graupner,
Gretri,
Händel,
Hässler,
Hayden,
Hiller,
Hofmeister,
Kellner,
Kirnberger,
Marburg,
Metzger,
Mozart,
Neubauer,
Neuman,
Pleyel,

Reichard, Schulz, Sulzer, Stamitz, Stegmann, Vogler, Wolf.

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28. FOR TRAVELLERS THROUGH THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Post-und Zeitungs-Lexicon, 2 vols. Liepzig.

Geographisches Post-Lexicon. Jena.

Post und Reise-Blatt, der Routen durch Deutschland. Leipzig.

Allgemeines Post-und Reisebuch. Presburg.

Post-und Reisebuch, allgemeines von Deutschland, Fr. Streng. 1796.

Postbuch von Deutschland. Braunschweig, 1797.

Postwesen. Hildenburgshausen, 1793.

Diez, allgemeiner Postlauf und Straßenbuch, durch das gänze Heil. Röm. Reich. Frankfort, 1781.

Postbuch, 4 vols. Wien, 1780.

29. MODERN GERMAN PUBLICATIONS.

Deutsche Encyclopädie, or allgemeines Realwörterbuch, aller Künste und Wissenschaften, 16 vols. Frankfort, 1778—91.

Fischer über die Probenächte der deutschen Bauermädchen. Berlin.

Forkel, allegemeine Literatur der Musik, &c. Göttingen 92.

Gallerie der Teufel. Berlin.

Cranz, Lieblingsstunden. Berlin, 92.

.... Erholungsstunden. Berlin, 80.

.... Silen und sein Esel, 81.

.... Ein Wort an die Fürsten, 91.

.... Philosophische Träumereien, 91.

.... Der Lauf der Welt, 82.

.... Freund der Wahrheit und des Vergnügens, 82.

Gesecke, Geschichte Hamburgs, 92.

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Geographisches Handlexicon von ganz Europa, Leipzig, 91.

Handlungszeitung. Gotha, 92.

Anekdotenalmanach. Hamburg. 96.

Historischer Kalendar für Damen, 90.

Bahrdt, Moral für alle Stände. Berlin, 97.

Das Grab aller Despoten, 2 vols. Cölln, 96.

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Geisterseherin, 3 vols. Leipzig, 96.

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Neue Sweizer Spaziergänge, von Meister. St. Gallen, 90.

Lehrbuch der Statistik, von Meusel. Leipzig, 92.

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Technologische Spaziergänge, von G. Grose.

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Horia and Kloska, Oberhäupter der Rebellen in Siebenbürgen, von Geisler.

Versuch einer Anleitung zur Sittenlehre für Menschen ohne Unterschied der Religion. Berlin, 87.

Bahrdt, System der Moralischen Religion. Berlin.

Becker, Vorlesungen über die Rechte und Pflichten der Menschen. Gotha, 91.

Schmid, Versuch einer Moral Philosophie. Jena, 92.

Abicht, Neues System der Tugendlehre. Erlangen, 90.

Baron Knigge, die verschiedenen Perioden des menschlichen Lebens. Hamburg, 94.

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Untersuchungen über den Menschen, von Dieterich Tiedemann. Leipzig, 77.

Wezel, Versuch über die Kenntniß des Menschen,

Abel, Einleitung in die Seelenlehre. Stutgard, 86.

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Historisches Kabinet, ein Lesebuch für alle Stände. Leipzig, 73.

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The Documents of the Hebrews on the first Book of Moses.

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C. A. Cæsar's Philosophical Annals.
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The Creation and the Creator.
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Weigel's Chymistry.
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A. W. Kohler's Mineralogical Journal.

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